Legal

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK ss.—Cook County Court of Common Pleas, April Term, A. D. 1859.

[illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS Thomas Casey, of Kankakee City, Kankakee County, and State of Illinois, has on the eighteenth day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and [illegible]

MATTHIAS SIMON, Mortgagee. Chicago, January 13th, 1859.

STATE OF ILLINOIS—COUNTY OF COOK—ss. Cook County Court of Common Pleas, February Term, A. D. 1859.

Patrick Higgins vs. William Welch, William Welch Jr., Daniel Murphy and Jeremiah A. Kinsella. In Chancery.

[illegible]

W. KIMBALL, Clerk. Gallup & Hitchcock, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, March Term, A. D. 1859.

Margaret Peats administratrix of the estate of Alfred Peats deceased, vs. Robert Malcom, Alfred H. Peats, Jr., William H. Peats, Frank F. Peats, Anna E. Peats and Charles V. Dyer—In Chancery.

[illegible]

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk. Cornell, Waite & Jameson, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.—STATE OF Illinois, County of Cook, ss. Cook County Court of Common Pleas, January Term, A. D. 1859.

[illegible]

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. Wall & Rogers, Plf's Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Cook County Court of Common Pleas, January Term, A. D. 1859.

[illegible]

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. Garrison & Hudson, Plt's Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS—COUNTY OF COOK—ss.—Cook County Court of Common Pleas, January Term, 1859.

Orrin Sherman vs. George M. Coffin.

[illegible]

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. Spafford, Porter & Jones, Plt's Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY: SS. Circuit Court of Cook County, February Special Term, A. D. 1859.

[illegible]

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk. Arnold, Lay & Gregory, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

ESTATE OF GRAHAM MARR DECEASED. Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Graham Marr deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1859, being the seventh day thereof.

LUCIE MARR, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Graham Marr dec'd. By H. H. MASSEY, Agent. Blue Island, January 11th, 1859.

MORTGAGE SALE.—NOTICE IS hereby given that default having been made in the payment of a certain Promissory Note [illegible]

GEO. M. GRAY, Mortgagee. Chicago, Dec. 23d, 1858.

The above sale is postponed until February 4th, 1859, at the same time and place. GEO. M. GRAY, Mortgagee. Chicago, January 22d, 1859.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK ss. Circuit Court of Cook County, January Special Term, 1859.

John H. Kinzie vs. George C. Bates, The Illinois Central Railroad Company, The Michigan Central Railroad Company.—In Chancery.

[illegible]

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk. Goodrich, Farwell & Goodrich, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

WHEREAS THOMAS SIM AND MARY S., his wife, on the fifteenth day of April, A. D. 1856, executed their certain deed of trust to the undersigned to secure the payment of a certain bond [illegible]

GRANT GOODRICH, Trustee. January 18th, 1859.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—COUNTY COURT OF COOK COUNTY.—In the matter of the Estate of George Cooms, deceased.

[illegible]

HENRY B. PIKE, Executor. JANE COOMBS, Executrix. Chicago, December 1st, 1858.

CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

VOLUME XII. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1859. NUMBER 177.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1859.

BURNS FESTIVAL.

EXTRA COPIES.

Extra copies of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE, containing a full report of the Burns Festival including the Oration of Gov. McComas, can be had at our Counting Room, and at the various News Depots.

Banking in Wisconsin.

For an important article on this subject, see Money article on fourth page.

A Lame and Impotent Conclusion.

The Lawrence *Republican* learns that the celebrated Lane and Jenkins contest has been decided at Washington, to the effect that neither party had pre-emption rights to the section claimed, but that it is school land.

No Hurry.

The Spanish Minister at Washington seems to think that a person who has been spat in the face need not wait to have his nose pulled. He says he shall demand his passports if the $30,000,000 bill for the corruption of the Spanish Court, passes Congress. Very proper, but he will not have to leave in a hurry.

Senator from Louisiana.

A dispatch from Baton Rouge says that the Democratic caucus have dropped Senator Benjamin, and that Hon. John M. Sandidge, member of the House of Representatives from New Orleans, stands within two votes of a nomination; also, that orders have been received from Washington for the friends of Benjamin and Sandidge to unite.

About Cat-Holes.

Considerable time was spent in the Senate yesterday in discussing whether "cat-holes" had been provided in the Senate chamber for the escape of news transpiring in secret session. Mr. Davis denied the truth of the New York *Herald's* report of his remarks to Mr. Douglas, in connection with the latter's quarrel with Fitch.

☞ A fugitive slave excitement has superseded other topics of interest at Leavenworth, Kansas. The Leavenworth *Times* says that Gov. Medary has justified Montgomery in his late proceedings at Fort Scott.

Exchange.

Editors Press & Tribune:

GENTS: Can you enlighten the subscriber in regard to the operations of Exchange in this city? I am obliged to pay large amounts in New York, and not having the good fortune to have been a customer of the Marine Bank, I am obliged to pay 1¼ per cent. premium for my Exchange. Now, I should like to know why it is that other banks in this city cannot sell Exchange as low as the Marine Bank? If it is a shaving operation on the part of a majority of the large banks, the public should know it, and the "shavers" should be exposed. I have heard it intimated that one banking house put up the rate of Exchange in anticipation of a large demand upon it from the city. The truth of this statement I cannot vouch for, but it may lead to a discovery. I have also heard it said that a few of the banks are interested largely in assorting and returning the notes of the country banks for coin, and that they found it would not pay to do so if Exchange was kept at one per cent., consequently they have done all in their power to advance the rate to make the business profitable.

If this is really so it should be known, and I ask you for information on the subject if you can give it.

The Marine Bank would certainly refuse to sell Exchange at 1¼ per cent. if it could not afford to do so, and if it can afford to do it, why cannot others? I have been informed by customers of that bank that they are supplied at that rate with all they require. Please give us light on the subject. WATER STREET.

Our Water street friend, if he has read the PRESS AND TRIBUNE, has all the information that we possess in regard to the motives which have governed the majority of the bankers in putting up the price of exchange, and those which influence the Marine Bank to sell to customers at one and a quarter premium. Experience has shown that this inequality cannot exist many days. Either the Marine Bank will come up to "current rates," or the others come down to the lower figure.

We always give the facts in regard to financial matters precisely as we find them, in our money article. The reasons for all changes, when known, are also stated. In the present instance we referred to the absence of Eastern bills, the accumulation of currency and the steady demand for exchange, as the reasons for the rise. If, however, exchange can be maintained at 1¼ premium, or even at lower rates, it will be a great relief to the business public.

Settlement of the Douglas and Fitch Difficulty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The difficulty between Messrs. Douglas and Fitch was settled this evening, and to-morrow's *Union* will contain the correspondence. Roger A. Pryor acted as the friend of Mr. Douglas, and Mr. Benjamin as the friend of Mr. Fitch.

Fugitive Slave Excitement in Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Jan. 24.—An attempt was made on Saturday to rescue the negro now awaiting trial on the charge of being a fugitive slave, but the officers having the negro chained, and with the assistance of a *posse*, succeeded in repelling the attempt. Much excitement exists, and more trouble is anticipated.

THE CITY.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD kept by J. H. Reed & Co., Apothecaries and Chemists, 144 and 146 Lake street:

Tuesday, Jan. 25. BAROMETER.			Tuesday, Jan. 25. THERMOMETER.		
7 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.	7 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.
29.25	29.40	29.20	20	30	38

PERSONAL.—Lewis Paulsen, the famous chess player, played a game of chess last evening, single handed, against the entire Quincy Chess Club. We have not heard the result.

☞ First Christian (Disciple) Church meets er streets, (West Side.) Speaking this evening at on Monroe street, between Aberdeen and Ruck- 7½ o'clock.

ACCIDENT.—Joseph Mitchell, a member of the Chicago Light Artillery, fell from his seat on the kaisen attached to one of their field pieces, during the Burns procession yesterday, and one of the wheels passed over him, injuring him severely, but we believe not dangerously.

CADETS' SOIREE.—Do not forget that the fourth of the series of these most interesting soirees comes off at the armory, Lind's Block, corner of Market and Randolph streets. Music by A. J. Vaas' Quadrille Band. The "Lanciers" are on the bills.

FATAL MISTAKE.—Coroner James held an inquest yesterday morning on the body of a child, named Mary McNeil, daughter of Mr. McNeill, residing at 185 Buffalo street, that had died suddenly the night before. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury was that "deceased came to her death by an overdose of morphine, administered by mistake."

VALENTINES—At E. L. Andrews', 35 South Clark street. Country dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine the rich and beautiful stock before purchasing elsewhere. The stock will be opened for retail on Tuesday, Feb. 1st, when the public are invited to call and examine. Remember, Andrews', 35 South Clark street.

BURNS FESTIVAL.—Owing to the great number of persons not being able to get admission to the Metropolitan Hall last evening, the Committee have arranged to repeat the Concert to-morrow evening. Parties not able to gain admission can use the same tickets. Tickets will be sold at E. S. Wells' Store, Randolph street, at the Tremont House, and at the Ticket Office of the Hall.

W. B. EGAN, Chairman.
JOHN STEWART, Sec'y.

GOING AGAIN—The first train from this city on the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad since the general "strike" among the employees, by which operations had been suspended some two or three weeks, left their depot on the West Side at half past nine yesterday morning. There were three cars filled to their utmost capacity. We trust no further disturbance of regular operations on this great thoroughfare will hereafter take place.

NARROW ESCAPE.—As the steam fire engine "Long John" was leaving its house to go to the fire on Sunday afternoon, one of the pipemen, named Thomas Barry, fell from the footboard, and before he could recover from the fall, he was struck by the horses attached to the hose cart, which passed over him. Strange enough, he escaped without serious injury, although his head was pretty severely cut and bruised.

The Burns Centennial Festival.

COMMEMORATIVE OF THE BIRTH OF

ROBERT BURNS,

Tuesday, January 25, 1859.

Grand Procession, Civic, Military, and Masonic.

SALUTE OF ONE HUNDRED GUNS.

The Concert at Metropolitan Hall.

Oration of Ex-Governor McComas.

BALL AND BANQUET AT TREMONT HOUSE.

THE DAY.

Yesterday, the 25th of January, as the one hundredth anniversary of the Peasant Bard, and Chief of Scotch Poets, Robert Burns, was observed in our city with marked success and *eclat* fully promised indeed to all who were aware of the energy and tact of the Committee having the matter in charge, and indeed almost inseparable from a day which should revive not only in the minds of the sons of Scotland, but of all readers of English classic literature, the fame and claims of Burns.

Such had been the announcements made, and on such an extensive scale were the attractions furnished, that it seemed nigh impossible on one and the same occasion to realize and perfect all, yet, to the honor of the admirers of Burns be it said, that from the earliest hour of appearing on the place of rendezvous yesterday morning, well nigh to the "call of the incense breathing morn" of to-day, no one flagged or waxed faint, and far down among the small hours when all else had merged into the mazes of the merry dance, the same enthusiasm held sway.

Commencing with the day in the order of its events appertaining to the occasion, it must be noticed that at first it seemed as if Nature herself kept the anniversary of storm and snow-fall which a century ago howled around, even to its overthrow, the hovel where Burns was born, and now in 1859 came scowlingly down upon the admirers of the bard, as then, in 1759, upon the first tender hours of the poet's natal day.

But no one flinched. Scotia's sons have never turned pale or shrank from winter in any of its phases, and at the rendezvous yesterday on State street, through a tedious delay which can only be accounted for on the general rule of "it will happen," the multitude stood fast, horse and foot, the while the snow fell fast, respecting neither plume nor epaulett, nor uniform nor regalia.

THE REVIEW.

It was nearly one o'clock, three hours later than the time appointed, before the escort of Gen. R. K. Swift came upon the field, the Chicago Dragoons, Capt. Charles Barker doing escort duty on the occasion.

The carriage which followed bore Hon. Wm B. Egan, the President of the day, his Honor Mayor Haines, and Ex-Gov. McComas, Orator of the day.

Following these came the City Fathers, under the escort of the Fire Brigade, Capt. Raymond, eighty strong, one of the finest corps of picked men we have ever seen, handsomely uniformed and displaying rare perfection of drill.

The review was brief, when the whole line, the right of which had rested on Lake street, wheeled into column in the following order, the while a salute of one hundred guns was being fired from the Lake shore, at the foot of Randolph street.

THE PROCESSION.

The following was the order of march:

Chicago Artillery, Capt. James Smith.
MOUNTED BAND.
Chicago Dragoons, Capt. Charles Barker.
Washington Light Cavalry, Capt. Fred. Schoenbach.
LIGHT GUARD BAND.
Washington Grenadiers, Capt. T. [illegible]eiller.
Washington Light Guard, Capt. Steinmuller.
Highland Guard, Capt. MacArthur.
Washington Rifles, Captain F. Mattern.
GARDEN CITY BAND.
Emmet Guards, Capt. O. Stuart.
Montgomery Guards, Capt. Gleeson.
GREAT WESTERN BAND.
Mayor, Aldermen, and Officers of the day.
Knights Templars.
Masonic Lodges.
Odd Fellows.
St. Andrew's Society, with plaid and thistle,
The Citizens' Fire Brigade.

The order of march through our principal streets gave tens of thousands of our citizens an opportunity of witnessing a pageant which if less imposing than better weather auspices would have rendered it, was nevertheless brilliant and worthy of the occasion.

Just at this time too the skies relenting, gave back the sun, the clouds disappeared, and the after day and evening were all that could be desired. The procession was the memorable and successful feature of the day it deserved to be.

THE CONCERT.

The concert as the notable feature of the evening, promised attractions—some novel, and others all the more attractions because known and appreciated by our public.

Extraordinary preparations had been made for an extraordinary attendance, and the impression that Metropolitan Hall would be crowded to its utmost capacity was more than realized.

The hour for commencing was at 7¼ o'clock, and yet at the opening of the doors at 6 o'clock, hundreds were more than ready to take possession of seats, and long before the time appointed, settees, extra seats and aisles were full, with every available inch of standing space. It is doubtful whether on any like previous occasion this hall, the largest in our city, was made to contain more persons.

It is estimated, nevertheless, that fully one thousand persons were turned away, utterly unable to enter the Hall. These and others will rejoice to learn that the concert is to be repeated this evening.

As to the concert itself, it was with scarcely a parallel, a success, both in the enthusiasm with which it was received throughout, and the sterling merits the origin of that enthusiasm.

From twenty-eight hundred to three thousand persons were present, comprising not only Scotch citizens—who comprise many of our "solid" residents—but also all classes of our most intelligent music-lovers.

We were sorry to see present from five to six of those senseless women and foolish mothers who will persist in fisting their babies upon the patience and forbearance of public gatherings, on this occasion torturing the nerves of the immense audience and interrupting the enjoyment of some of the finest portions of the entertainment.

We suppose no law can reach such cases, and we can only hope that mothers of so little sense might only increase their race in numbers proportionate to their wits; a generation or two might thus forever rid the world of the class.

After the opening overture, Hon. W. B. Egan, the President of the day, introduced the orator of the evening.

EX-GOVERNOR M'COMAS' ORATION.

To develop what is in them, of the spiritual and the God-like, in the form and mode of their own peculiar being and individuality, is the unending and divinely appointed life-battle of all men and of all races of men. Every man into whom has been breathed "a living soul," is in some sense an unwritten poem;—perhaps the soul-struggles of the humblest son of man, could they be portrayed as they are seen by the searcher of all hearts, would be more wonderful than the brightest and most terrible conceptions of Dante or Milton.

Millions of us, in some sort, give utterance, in dumb action or in unmusical words, to the loves, the hopes, the fears—to the music of the souls that are within us. Millions more perish and "leave no sign." They "die with a most voiceless thought," with all the joys and all the sorrows of their soul-life unsung and unknown. But the deathless struggles of the souls of men and of races cannot end without expression. The burning thoughts, the consuming passions, the undefined longings after immortality and aspirations for a better life, like a smothered volcano, must and will have embodiment and utterance.

Once in a century one among us is more gifted than his fellows, catches some partial tones of the infinite, and, bird like, trills again and again his few glad notes of music to the dumb millions that are around him. And thus bard after bard arises, each singing the snatches of song which his soul's endeavor has wrung from the infinite—each fragment of song being but an echo of some single note of the great unwritten soul song of his race. Once in a thousand years, after the throes of ages, the *shekinah* of poetry rests upon some sublime embodiment of his race. Some son of genius, immortality and song, who, gathering all these rivulets of music into his rapt soul, pours forth all that is genuine, musical and godlike in man, in one great river of harmony—along whose banks men of all after ages may stray, and in its million-voiced murmurings find an echo to every aspiration of the soul and every pulse-beat of the heart.

Such is more or less the poetical history of every civilized development, and especially is it so of Scotland. Every phase of poetical development is to be found distinctly marked in her national progress. Her heroism and patriotism found fitting voice in the rhymed chronicles of her minstrel bards, Wintoun, Barbour and "Blind Harry"—whose strains have been caught up in later years by the bard of Abbotsford and flung forth with a freer and bolder tone—a tone that wakes every touch of heroism in the human heart. Her pastoral life found echo in the "Gentle Shepherd" of Allen Ramsey. Her *Miltonian* spirit flowed forth upon the organ-toned harp-strings of Thompson and Pollock, while Ferguson sang the song of her city life.

Thus the life-song of the Gael floated on—brilliantly but fitfully, partially, and fragmentary. The half smothered voice of the "children of the mist" and of the mountain, was not yet fully heard. The soul of the Scot demanded *more* than this—demanded a Shakespearian lyre, whose golden strings should compass every note that thrilled through the heart strings of the Gael. That should sing not only to the mountain, lake, and moor—of city life—of pastoral life—and of the hero life of Scotland, but should *also* sing, the home life—the soul life—the heart life of his race—should sing the whole love life of the Scotchman in numbers as genial and soft as the love light in the eyes of his highland maid.

And now at length on the 25th day January, 1759, this great national demand was about to be answered. On this day, one hundred years ago, on the banks of Ayr, and beneath the shadows of "auld Alloway's haunted kirk" was born the embodied music of the soul of Scotland—Robert Burns.

To speak fittingly of the character and genius of Burns, were not only impossible within limits suitable to the occasion, but were to me at *all* times impossible, "Sic flights are far beyond my power." Burns has spoken to us and to *all* men, in a thousand-tongued voice, that must thrill our hearts until they shall cease to respond to the woes and joys of life. We feel him, we love him, we worship him, but to attempt to delineate this immortal child of song, to daguerreotype him as he stands, leaning upon the very dome of the temple of fame—high over the heads of heroes, orators, and statesmen, in familiar converse with his great compeers, Homer, Shakspeare and Goethe, requires a steady nerve and a daring heart. To fully portray him would demand the pen of genius, not unequal to his own.

The life portrait of Burns is engraved on his works. His character and genius stand recorded in his poetry with a patent life and truth, which no eulogist or historian can ever improve or imitate.

His poetry was no morbid or overstrained pictures of fancy—indeed, no pictures of *fancy* at all. No Corsairs—no Marmions—no Hiawathas—no Calibans or Ariels racked his heated brain. Each line and word was the miniature of some part of his own great soul—the cadenced reverberations of his own heaving bosom. What his eyes saw or his heart felt, was carried, as if by the wand of enchantment, into music. His poems and songs were but the golden shadows of the life that was in him. He was himself but a living poem, a "grand medley overture" of the Scotch heart, longing to throw himself into song with a vehemence that *would* not be repressed. His hates—his scorns—his friendship and his loves, were the genuine utterances of all that was human—so sublimely human that, when poured forth from his bonied tongue, they *seemed* almost *divine*.

The soul of Burns will live to us forever in his poems—as we read them now after the lapse of a century—he stands out before us in all his genuineness, simplicity and greatness. His "Cotter's Saturday Night" is the home-life of his boyhood. The follies of a drunken neighbor, mixed with the superstitions of his childhood and filtered through his own matchless humor become "Tam o' Shanter." His satires were of living men—men destined now to live forever. His women were the actual beings of his love; we say his *women*, for they were women and not angels. They were the warm-hearted maidens of Scotland,

"Whose rosy lips he aft had kissed sae fondly."

Burns *created* little or nothing. God had created quite satisfactorily to him already. Other poets, Prometheus-like, might steal from heaven its fire, and worship the airy figments of their own brain. Burns worshipped the infinite that was in the humblest life around him; he sang the divinity that was in fallen man; he clothed no angels in the forms of men. But, Oh! with what tones of melody did he not sing of the heaven that still lingers in the breast of *woman*. This *life* poetry is the truest, healthiest and noblest of all poetry. Do but think of Pope *dissecting* humanity in his "Essay upon Man," and then hear a Scotchman read "*John Anderson, my Jo John.*" Or tell me what were an age of bliss with your "Zuliecas," your "Rowenas," or your "Araby's Daughters," to one lone hour with *Highland Mary* "beneath the gay green birk" and "Hawthorn's Blossom," when

"The golden hours on angels wings,
Flew o'er me and my dearie."

Others sang much of *fancies*—Burns sang of realities. As leaf after leaf of his spirit unfolded to the world, his manifold and loving nature took the impress of, and mirrored forth, all things in sunny loveliness, until his heart became a living reflex of the *whole*. From this fountain flowed forth the music of his soul, and in that song, all men found response to every woe and every bliss, to every virtue and every folly that man is heir to,—for the golden web was spun from a soul that was an *epitome* of humanity.

Others might be the poets of a religion, or of a class. Burns was the poet of mankind. Others might sing of the fashions and follies of the day and perish with the occasion that gave them inspiration. Burns sang of affections that were with us in the beginning and will be with us even to the end.

Sir Walter Scott was the poet of the "upper classes" and sang of Scotland to the English—and the English have praised him. Burns was the poet of the people and the people have *loved* him—he was the interpreter of Scotchmen to themselves and to the world and they have *worshipped him!*

A century has passed away and the glory of Sir Walter already begins to feel the touch of time, while here, to-night, in what was then the unknown home of the savage, in the center of a new and wilderness continent, the representatives of nearly all of the civilized races, give a spontaneous offering, more heart-touching than a Roman triumph, to the memory of the poor man's poet, Robert Burns.

A century hence and Scott will be read by the *curious*, while "Coming through the rye," will be *encored* on the Steppes of Tartary and on the banks of the La Plata.

As a man Burns challenges the love and sympathy of all true men. In him, more than in all other men, were combined all that is Godlike and strong, and all that is human and frail, in our nature. He was endowed with a genius that was not only capable of doing all things in a way in which genius alone can do them. His soul was loyal, sensitive and great—he was patriotic and true to his friendships—he was devoted to freedom and the brotherhood of man—he was a deep and true sympathiser with the woes and sufferings of his kind. His manly spirit neither insulted nor cringed to the great;—while he wept at the miseries of the unfortunate, and extended the friendly grasp of fellowship to the poor. Poverty may have at times saddened, but it could not repress his ardor or damp the geniality of his genius. He won fame—yet it did not elevate him—he still sang the song of the People.

In all this, and more, Burns was *strong*, and we can admire him. But it is rather for his passions—nay, even for his *frailties* that we *love him*. In Burns, there was no insufferable projection—no mystery—no well-poised prudence that kept the highest side ever to the world. His wildest passions were sung with a sounding lyre,—his maddest follies lay in light.

The genuine, true heart of man beat in the bosom of Burns—a heart that thrilled at every beat with all the kindly qualities of our nature, in excess. His was no canting sentimentality, but the normal and natural out-gushing of a warm heart—a full, sound, whole man, that was poetic from no eccentricity of mental action, but from the superabundant overflowing of a *healthy* nature. He drank no nectar—he quaffed no "rosy wine,"—but with a generous glass of "gude old Scotch drink," got often "fou and unco happy." His love was no sighing after *feries* in a cow-slip, or sylphin forms so frail,

"You might have seen the moon shine through"—

But a rich and golden love for some bonnie lass,

"Whose bosom was the driven snaw,
Twa drifted heaps sae fair to see."

His warm and impulsive nature carried him in his convivial habits, and in his attachments to woman, too far; and it cannot be denied that they became frailties. It may, perhaps, be said of him, that he was one that "loved not wisely, but too well."

His passional destiny was that of all great poets—boundless longings, never satisfied, and a heart yearning for an eternity of love, mocked by the fickleness of man and the changes of time. The world presented to this child of genius the lure of pleasure's pouting lips, and dimpled cheeks, and laughing eyes; but as he madly revelled through the golden hours, and clasped its glittering shadows to his heart, unearthly music from his other and far-off home whispered in his ear—

"But pleasures are like poppies spread—
You seize the flower, its bloom is shed;
Or like the snow-falls in the river—
A moment white, then gone forever;
Or like the borealis' race,
That flit ere you can point their place;
Or like the rainbow's lovely form,
Evanishing amid the storm."

But these frailties, the very excesses of the noblest qualities, are but the spots upon the sun of his genius. They doubtless add to our sympathy, pity and love for the *man*. Let the tears of millions who have wept in generous sympathy over his honest toil and well-sung woes, blot forever the record of his follies from the tablets of time! Perish the heart that cannot say, "with all his faults we love him still," and that "he is a man for a' that."

Scotchmen! You may well be proud to-night. Millions of hearts this hour do homage to your plough-boy poet. Be prouder still, Scotchmen! Rab Burns *deserves their homage!* The history of your race, even from the far-off cloudy glories of the past, stands clustered "thick with blushing honors." Your country's brows are wreathed with many fair, immortal flowers—but far the *rarest flower* in all that wreath of glory, bloomed this night "a hundred years ago."

We can go into no detailed description of the Concert, or dwell even briefly upon its chief features. Mrs. Bostwick won fresh laurels, Messrs. Crawford and Dempster were admirable. To hear Mr. Greenfield in the recitation of "Tam O'Shanter" was almost to share the fine frenzy in which it was conceived.

The Highland Guard at the close of the first part of the programme gave in excellent style "Scots wha ha, &c," and their soldiery bearing and admirable drill, excellently well set off their other merits. The feature was novel and appropriate.

We are convinced that the audience of this evening will fill the house a second time, and with a repetition of the same enthusiasm to its full amount.

THE BALL AND BANQUET.

From Metropolitan Hall to the even more brilliant festivities at the Tremont House, the transfer at the close of the concert, was, if not entirely general, at least to an extent that told how well-chosen was the conception that the one should be a part of the other.

Messrs. Gage, Brother & Drake had outdone even themselves, which is saying much, and had given up their entire establishment to the thousand guests of the evening.

The large ball room was richly decorated, and as accessory fields for the lovers of the art Terpsichorean, the ample parlors had been thrown open and given to fancy dances. The old Tremont Hall, now an extensive billiard room, was also restored to its past in reviving the gay scenes it knew in days of yore, and connected as it is directly to the corridors of the Tremont, increased largely its capacities on this occasion.

The chief decorations were those of the main ball room. At the north end was the full length portrait of Washington, with the motto:

In Heaven itself I'll ask no more,
Than just a Highland welcome.

At the south end of the Hall rose a graceful marquee, in which refreshments were dispensed throughout the night. Here were also portraits of Bruce and Wallace, with the motto:

HONOR TO THE MEMORY OF
SCOTIA'S IMMORTAL BARD.

The entrance to the Hall was draped with flags, American and British, and above them the motto:

"One round, I ask it with a tear,
To him, the bard, that's far awa'."

The east side of the Hall bore the Coat of Arms of Scotland.

On the west side, over the music and caller's platform, was the motto:

"To gie them music, was his charge."

The supper tables were richly decorated and spread with all the taste and profuseness the wont of the Tremont's perfect *cuisine*. The leading table ornaments were as follows:

Statue of Burns (after Flaxman.)
Tomb of Burns at Ayr.
Highland Cottage and its surroundings, tenants, &c.
Corinthian temple.

These and others almost beyond enumeration were elegant and chaste, in the highest style of the confectioners art, and all the work of the employees of the establishment.

It must not be forgotten to be mentioned that the proprietors of the Tremont presented each of their lady guests on this occasion a choice bouquet of fresh flowers, from nurseries of our city and Cincinnati.

THE BANQUET.

Our crowded space forces us to pass all extended reference to the banquet, beyond the following list of toasts and responses:

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. Robert Burns. ... W. B. Egan.
2. Scotland, the land of honest men and bonnie lasses. ... Wm. James.
3. The land we live in. ... E. T. Merrick.
4. Memory of Sir Walter Scott. ... A. Harvie.
5. Highland Mary and Bonnie Jean. ... (Song) Crawford.
6. The Highland Regiments.
7. The memory of Isabella Burns—the youngest sister of the poet. ... J. Grant Wilson.
8. The Poets and Authors of Scotland. ... (Song) Crawford.
9. The Press. ... Wm. Bross.

A beautiful and appropriate feature of this share of the festivities was the following ode, from the pen of Benj. F. Taylor, Esq., of the *Evening Journal*, which will rank among his best productions:

THE BARD OF AYR.

Here her starry vigil keeping
O'er a Campbell by the Clyde—
By the Tweed a "Wizard" sleeping—
"Shepherd" by the Yarrow's side—
Land of glory, song and story,
Land of mountains and of men,
Did ye dream that Song could die?
Banks and Braes be glad again,
ROBERT BURNS is passing by!

CHORUS.

Everywhere, everywhere,
Smiles will break and tears will start,
Making rainbows round the heart,
Ploughman, Brother, BARD OF AYR!

Heart of leal! Can this be dying,
Coming thus sublimely down!
Lo an hundred winters sighing,
Leave unstrown thy holly crown!
Not in sorrow dawns thy morrow,
"HIGHLAND MARY" by thy side,
Making life and love keep time;
Beauty be thy deathless bride,
Weaving all our hearts in rhyme.

Heavy heart and smoky rafter
Growing light with Burns's song—
Calmer tears and clearer laughter—
Plaided bosoms brave and strong:
Larks are singing—blue-bells ringing
Naked Heart in open palm!
With thy "days of auld lang syne,"
With thy Cotter's evening Psalm,
Thou hast made all ages thine.

Now the thrush's silver sonnet
Trembling from the blossom'd thorn,
Winter floating white upon it—
Sweetest Lyric ever born!
Breezes breathing—Wallace waking,
From the clasp of mighty Death.
Morven swells the Doric song!—
Lads' and lassies' blended breath,
Gushes sweet all summer long!

O'er the daisy in the furrow,
Bending low with loving words—
By the mouse's broken burrow—
Songs of burnies and of birds—
Breezes blowing—rivers flowing,
Hark the beat of Bonny Doon,
Logan Devon, Afton Ayr,
Braided in a pleasant tune,
"Highland Mary" in the choir!

CHORUS.

Everywhere, everywhere,
Smiles will break and tears will start,
Making rainbows round the heart,
Ploughman, Brother, Bard of Ayr!

We cannot extend our report further, albeit we have but sketched in outline the events of the day.

They are altogether creditable to our city, to our residents and to the committee in charge. It is entirely consistent and in keeping with the spirit of the affair that the entire proceeds are to be given to the poor of our city, under the supervision of a committee. Thus has ended a Festival memorable and long to be remembered.

JUST LIKE THEM.—On Monday afternoon, a servant employed in the Tremont House to light fires, accidentally fell and broke his leg at the ankle. Messrs. Gage Brothers & Drake, as soon as they learned of the accident, had him conveyed to his home in a carriage, and ascertaining that he was in a destitute state, had a quantity of bedding, and an abundant supply of groceries, provisions and fuel sent to him.

The employees of the House, not to be outdone by the proprietors in generosity, started a subscription paper among themselves, to which both men and women put their names, collecting in a short time the sum of fifty dollars for the relief of the man and his family. Dr. Hahn was called to attend the man, and furnished his services gratis.

Such deeds should not go unrecorded. They reflect great credit upon all concerned, and form a picture pleasant to gaze at, in this dollar-chasing age, and a lesson easy to learn by the dullest scholar.

PLEASANT EPISODE.—The graduates of the Jones School for the year 1858, accompanied by the present first division of the Grammar Department, paid an unexpected visit to W. Woodward, Esq., at his residence, on Saturday evening last. Tables were amply furnished by the pupils, and a merry evening spent in social converse and the interchange of kindly amenities. Before departing, a splendid copy of "The Court of Napoleon" was presented to Mr. Woodward by Master Hamill, in behalf of his companions. There are some oases in the teacher's desert.

THE JUMPERTZ CASE.—The Jumpertz case was called up yesterday morning, and was continued until this morning, when a final decision will be given upon the application on his part for a continuance until the next term.

Clark Street Paving.

Editors Press and Tribune:

I was much gratified in reading the report of the proceedings at the meeting of property-holders, held at the Burnett House on Saturday evening last, to see that so many were becoming aware of the importance of permanency in the character of the improvements now in progress and in contemplation in our city.

The strong preference expressed for the "Nicolson" pavement, over all others, gives hope that we are not to be cursed with another mile of those "villainous cobbles," for they will admit of no more mild expression—but rather that we are to have one street in our city, which shall not be a reproach to us. It would seem to be the duty of our City Council to ignore "boulders" in listening to any petitions for paving, for surely the testimony against them is so continually before our eyes, that it would hardly be possible to advocate them unblushingly.

If tax-payers will but study their own interests, they will not put down another foot of cobble pavement, and the disposition of those about to improve on Clark street, seems to foreshadow the doom of this great imposition, as it has grown to be. Let us have improvements that shall be such in reality, and reflect credit upon us, as not being "penny wise and pound foolish."

The cost of the "Nicolson" pavement, is a little more than that of the "boulders," but it would be cheaper at double their cost, than any boulder pavement that has ever been laid here, or that can be laid, with any but selected stones from the East. Is not the block between Randolph and Lake street to be laid with "Nicolson?" I hear it rumored that there is much opposition to it by some of the property-holders there, which surprises me much, as I had supposed them all to be better judges of their own interests, than such a course would imply.

I am glad to see your paper advocates this thing occasionally, and hope to see your views presented as frequently as possible. Reform is much needed in many ways in our city, but perhaps in no respect more than in the matter of paving. TAX PAYER.

A Card.

OFFICE NORTH-WESTERN INSURANCE CO.,
Chicago, Jan. 25th, 1859.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I observe in your issue of yesterday a notice of the payment to Rev. A. D. Eddy, by this Company, of the amount insured upon his houses recently burned, ($6,000) in advance of the maturity of the claim.

I wish to say that while I feel duly grateful, on behalf of the Company, for the intended compliment, I have authorized no such advertisement.

This Company has been before the community for the past twelve years as underwriters, during which time the number of losses paid by them, might, if they were dealers in *clap-trap*, constitute an extensive *puff*—I trust however, they have no need of such appliances.

Very respectfully,
JULIUS WHITE,
Agt. N. W. Ins. Co.

OPENING OF LA SALLE STREET.—Elliot Anthony, Esq., the City Attorney, informs us that in the mandamus case of the City of Chicago *vs.* George W. Colby, the Supreme Court refuses the award of a peremptory mandamus, and decides that the City Collector is the only person who can collect any tax or assessment; that by the amended Charter of February 13, 1857, the office of Special Collector was abolished. This opinion will settle many of the difficulties pertaining to the collection of the assessments for opening La Salle street, and consequently immediate steps will be taken to collect that assessment.

MASONIC FESTIVAL.—Arrangements have been made with Messrs. Gage Brothers & Drake, of the Tremont House, by the Cleveland Lodge, for their Festival on the 3d of February. The Committee have chosen wisely, as the capacious rooms of the Tremont will hold all that will come, as there was at least 1,200 persons at the Burns Festival last evening; and there was room for more.

The Festivals given heretofore by this Lodge have been unsurpassed, and we predict for them a crowd.

ROBBERY.—The house occupied by Caspar Kessel, No. 81 Edina place, was entered Monday afternoon, through a rear window, while the family were absent, and robbed of $77, which was contained in a pocket-book in the drawer of a sewing machine.

RAISING TO THE GRADE.—The contractors have commenced the work of raising Clark street to the grade, between Lake and Randolph streets.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Hostetter's celebrated Stomach Bitters have by merit of their tonic and other medicinal virtues acquired a celebrity and popularity heretofore unknown. This fact has induced unprincipled parties here and elsewhere to counterfeit and imitate this preparation, and palm it off to the unsuspecting or unprincipled dealers, who will retail it upon the reputation of the genuine article, thus not only endangering health and life by the use of this vile mixture thus sold, but are robbing the pocket also. The most prominent operator in this nefarious business thus far brought to our notice, is a fellow by the name of Clark who prepares the mixture and refills Hostetter's empty bottles which are re-labelled with a counterfeit and spurious label and the cork covered with tin-foil, thus they are sold. C. H. Beckwith, No. 101 Water-st., we find a large dealer in this counterfeit article, which could not be sold at any price were it not for the genuine Hostetter's Bitters. We caution the public to dodge these impostors and see our advertising columns for the names of respectable merchants and druggists for the genuine article. The genuine Hostetter Stomach Bitters have been impressed in the glass of the bottle, also in the cap covering the cork, and the labels bear the autograph of "Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa. ja26 [illegible]

PROMPT AND COMMENDABLE.—*Mr. Editor:* Permit me through the columns of your Journal, to acknowledge the receipt of ten thousand seven hundred dollars from the Chicago Firemen's Insurance Company, being the amount of my policy on on my house and furniture burnt on the evening of the 16th January. Their prompt payment of the same before maturity is proof positive of their ability to adjust all losses they may sustain. Yours respectfully,
ja26 JONATHAN CLARK.

A GLORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT BY GAYETTY!—Nothing can exceed the success achieved by J. C. Gayetty's Medicated Paper for the Water Closet. Piles will soon be a disease no longer known except in name. This pure medicated paper is unequalled as a preventive, and unapproachable as a cure. The proprietors wish it to be spoken of according to its merits only. It is very cheap—1000 sheets for $1; 500 sheets for 50 cents. Sold by all druggists, and at the discoverer's depot, 41 Ann street, New York. "J. C. Gayetty" is watermarked in each sheet, and his autograph is on each package. Sent by express from 41 Ann street, New York, upon receipt of price. The trade are invited to correspond as to terms. For sale by J. H. Reed & Co., wholesale and retail druggists, 144 & 146 Lake street, Chicago. ja22-2w-c63

BOOTS AND SHOES.—McDougall, Fenton & Co., 190 Lake street, corner of Wells, cannot be undersold. We will sell for the next 30 days—

Ladies' Foxed Gaiters	.75
Do Kid Congress Gaiters	1.25
Do Kid and Morocco Slips and Ties	.50
Do Morocco and Calf Boots	1.00
Men's Buffalo Overshoes	1.25
Do Calf Boots of our own make	4.00
Do Kip Boots of our own make	3.00
Do Calf Congress Gaiters	2.00

Remember the old store, noted for great bargains—190 Lake, cor. Wells. ja19 1w e17

☞ Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines. North-Western Office 167 and 169 Lake street. GEO. R. CHITTENDEN, Agent.

☞ See advertisement of Boudoir, Sewing Machines, 122 Lake street. ja4-1y-b006

☞ See advertisement of Quaker City $30 Sewing Machine. L. CORNELL & Co., oc26 1y 133 Lake street.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Sanfords' Liver Invigorator in another column.

CHICAGO LEAD PIPE AND Sheet Lead Works.
COLLINS & BLATCHFORD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Lead Pipe, Sheet and Bar Lead,
AND DEALERS IN
PIG LEAD.
Agents for
COLLIER WHITE LEAD & OIL COMPANY,
—AND—
St. Louis Shot Tower.
☞ A full assortment of the above Manufactures constantly on hand.
ORDERS FROM THE TRADE SOLICITED.
Collins & Blatchford,
Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

XXXVth CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—SENATE.—Mr. Pugh rose to a question of privilege on the subject of the report of the Executive Session which had appeared in the New York papers, and especially in the *Herald*. He handed the *Herald* to the Secretary to read the correspondence.

Mr. Crittenden suggesting that it was out of order, it was stopped.

Mr. Pugh expressed in moderate but decided language his disapprobation of such a breach of the confidence of the Senate.

Mr. Fitch agreed with Mr. Pugh in denouncing the impropriety of the correspondence.

Mr. Davis characterized the correspondence as untrue, and said that he had applied to the Senator from Illinois, [Douglas] no such language as was therein reported.

Mr. Douglas agreed in this assertion.

Mr. Davis would suggest an inquiry into the offence against the Senate. In agreeing in condemnation of the offence, he said amidst much laughter that he had accidently discovered and communicated the fact to the Vice President that there was a small room within earshot of the N. E. corner of the lobby, having no egress except by a trap door. The room was searched and found to contain two black cats. He would suggest an investigation as to whether workmen had been bribed to construct hiding places for eavesdroppers.—Anyhow there is a cat hole in the north-east corner of the lobby.

Mr. Mason said the experience of Senators must have indicated that information of secret transactions in the Senate is obtained less from the eavesdropping persons than from a breach of confidence on the part of some one enjoying confidence. He referred, as an example, to the secret deliberations on a treaty five or six years since which were daily spread abroad in the newspapers. He concluded with some remarks on that portion of the Press correspondents who cater for the depraved taste of the public.

The subject was then dropped.

Mr. Green submitted a resolution calling for the correspondence of Mr. Nugent, special agent at Vancouver's Island and Columbia, which was adopted.

The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up.

With the exception of brief remarks from Mr. Wilson, who offered an additional amendment, and from Messrs. Simmons, Broderick and Davis, Mr. Johnson, of Tenn., occupied the whole day in explaining why he would vote against the bill, which he considered neither a necessary act under the war-making power of the Constitution, nor as a test of Democracy.

The discussion of Mr. Slidell's Cuban report was assigned for Monday next.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. English, of Ind., from the Post Office Committee, made an adverse report on the memorial of the Mount Vernon Association, asking that the Regents thereof be granted the franking privilege, the Committee being of the opinion that said privilege ought to be restricted rather than extended. Also an adverse report of a memorial proposing the abolition of the Post Office Department.

On motion of Mr. English, the Committee on Post Offices was discharged from further consideration of the memorial of Charles Butterfield, praying for the establishment of a line of steamers between the principal American and Mexican ports on the Gulf of Mexico. He moved to refer the matter to the Committee on Commerce.

On motion of Mr. Jones, of Tenn., the memorial was tabled by 82 to 38.

Mr. English made similar reports with regard to the memorial of A. L. Bleeker, and associates, for mail steamer to South America.

The motion was agreed to, 113 against 80.

Mr. Covode, of Pa., said he did not wish it to be considered that he voted against the bill because the P. O. Department during the late Pennsylvania election had a clerk to spare to go into his district to operate against him. [Laughter.]

Mr. English reported a bill regulating the payment of the postage on newspapers and periodicals. It provides that periodical dealers may receive their bundles on paying postage thereon, the same as regular subscribers. Maps, engravings, photographs, etc., pay a postage of one cent per ounce or fraction of an ounce. The bill proposes to punish persons who receive money for postage but fraudulently withhold it, or who fail to deliver letters taken out of the office addressed to others. The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Wood, from the P. O. Committee, reported a bill to establish a national line of steamships from certain ports in the U. S. to Great Britain.

The House went into Committee on the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill.

An amendment appropriating $7,500 for the Japan mission was discussed and finally adopted by one majority.

During the proceedings Mr. Curry, of Alabama, compared foreign missions to hospitals for broken down politicians.

Mr. Keitt replied that it was not the fault of the system, but of a party which has pressed the appointment of unworthy persons—mere spoilsmen.

Mr. Sickles thought the reforms now sought to be inaugurated would not be approved by the country.

Mr. Dowdell, of Alabama, moved to strike out the appropriation of $75,000, to enable the President to carry out the several acts for the suppression of the slave trade. He denied that the President had any authority to send the Africans on board the steamer Echo to Liberia. The act was an assumption of power.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, defended the President's course. Further discussion ensued.

Mr. Singleton, of Missouri, moved a proviso that no part of the money shall be used for the support or education of any Africans heretofore or hereafter captured and returned to Africa.

The motion was discussed at length by Singleton and Curry, in favor, and Nichols, of Ohio, against.

The committee then rose when the House adopted a resolution calling on the President for the report of Mr. Nugent, special agent to Vancouver's Island.

Adjourned.

Arrival of the California Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 24.—The Overland California Mail of the 31st ult., arrived here to-night.

The dates from Victoria are to December 25th. Frazer River was open again. Late discoveries increased the faith of the richness of of the gold fields.

A discredited rumor prevailed at San Francisco that Senator Gwin would resign his seat for that of the Secretaryship of the Treasury, and some stir was noticeable among those ambitious of succeeding him.

The Overland Mail from Kansas City had arrived at Stockton.

A hundred thousand dollar prize in the Havana Lottery had been drawn by parties in San Francisco.

Dexter Brigham, of San Francisco, had failed with liabilities amounting to $198,000.

The weather was fine and business dull.—Rice, sugar and candles had sensibly declined.

The passengers by the Overland Mail report the weather remarkably fine and the roads good.

The Indian Agent at Fort Yuma had returned from the Mohave villages, without accomplishing the release of the women and children mentioned in a previous report.

Col. Hoffman left Fort Tejon with an escort of cavalry to establish a post for his command, the 6th infantry.

A large fire was raging in the woods near Fayetteville, Ark., which, it was feared, would extend many miles and destroy much property.

A large party of gold hunters were preparing to leave Fort Smith for Pike's Peak.

Mr. Butterfield has abandoned the project of conveying the mail from Fort Smith to Memphis by river, on account of low water.

An unusual amount of snow was met with on the 35th parallel, which detained the mails. The Indians were very hostile.

Much excitement existed in Carson Valley, respecting the laws of Utah. Meetings had been held taking strong grounds against the jurisdiction of Utah. The probate judge was required, by the resolutions of these meetings, to abstain from the exercise of the duties of his office. Other meetings sustained the Utah authorities, but favored a separation from that Territory.

The Oregon Legislature occupied several days in discussing a proposition to adjourn *sine die*—inasmuch as a State Legislature has been elected, and the probabilities were that Oregon would soon assume the reins of self-government.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Mr. Phelps' Tariff bill will be presented to the House to-morrow. It proposes no specific duties, but raises the schedules to decimal points, and of course increases the free list. It is asserted that Mr. Phelps has decided not to propose a loan to remedy the immediate deficiencies, but a reissue of Treasury notes.

The bill of Messrs. Howard, Davis and Morrill proposes a systematic increase in the Tariff, comprising both specific and *ad valorem* duties.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The *Times* says: "Reports reach us from Washington relative to serious difficulties between the President and his organ, the *Union*, which are likely to terminate in severance. It is asserted that Mr. Wendell, through his connection with the establishment, is a loser to the amount of about $50,000.

The *Herald's* Washington correspondent states that the Spanish Minister declared yesterday, while copying the $30,000,000 appropriation bill, that if the money was granted, he would demand his passports.

Destructive Fire in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The store No. 31 South street, was burned last night, and the adjoining store badly injured. No. 31 was occupied by Hawkins & Ketcham, Sampson & Nephew, E. Evans & Co., and others. Loss $40,000.

During the fire an explosion of powder took place, injuring badly several firemen.

The property was insured in city offices.

The Louisiana U. S. Senatorship.

BATON ROUGE, Jan. 24.—The Democratic Caucus met to-day, but made no nomination for United States Senator. Much excitement prevails. On the last ballot, at 5 P. M., Benjamin was dropped, and Sandidge lacked two of a nomination. Orders have been received from Washington for the friends of Benjamin and Sandidge to unite.

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn-st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the North-West. ja1 b804 ly

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1859.—This popular Annual is now ready, and contains: Astronomical Calculations for the Year 1859. Government of the United States—Executive and Judicial. A List of the Members of the United States Senate, politically classified. A List of the Members of the House of Representatives politically classified. Price 13 cents. NORRIS & HYDE have it. ☞ N. & H. will send copies by mail, postpaid, on receipt.

WANTED.—AN INTEREST IN A wholesale Drug House, for which real estate and some cash will be paid. Address box 609, Chicago, P. O.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED BY A YOUNG Man who is competent to act as salesman; willing to work at any honest employment. Address John Adams, Post Office.

FARMERS' UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Capital and surplus, $250,000. CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO.—Accrued capital, $2,000,000. Joun Harkley, Agent, No. 4 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill. FIRE, MARINE, and LIFE INSURANCE effected for any amount desired, at reasonable rates, in reliable Eastern companies.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1859.—This popular Annual is now ready and contains: Election Returns of the State of New York by Townships and Wards—an entirely new feature in the Almanac. Price 13 cents. NORRIS & HYDE have it.

COKE FOR SALE BY THE CHICAGO Gas Light and Coke Company, at the reduced price of ten cents per bushel, or a quantity.

WANTED—A FEW MORE MEN, WAGONS, Oxen, Cows, Mules, and Provisions to take to Pike's Peak in the spring. For particulars address A. C. BUFFUM, M. D., Chicago, Illinois, (enclosing two postage stamps for return mail,) or call at his office, 128 South Clark street, corner Madison.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1859.—This popular Annual is now ready and contains: List of States, Capitals, Governors, Times of Legislative Meetings, Holding Elections, &c. With other matter of permanent and general interest. Price 13 cents. NORRIS & HYDE have it.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE GOOD Beach and Maple wood for a span of heavy team horses. Address J. BELKIRK, Box 757 Chi. P. O., stating place of meeting.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1859.—This popular Annual is now ready and contains: Election Returns from all the States holding General Elections in 1858, carefully compiled and compared with former elections expressly for the Tribune Almanac. Price 13 cents. NORRIS & HYDE have it.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between William Ellis and Benjamin W. Staneforth, dealers in Fresh and Salt Meats, Poultry, Game, &c., also Commission Merchants, is this day dissolved. All accounts to be paid to Benjamin W. Staneforth.
BENJAMIN W. STANEFORTH,
WILLIAM ELLIS.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a co-partnership under the name of HILL & SWASEY, for the purpose of conducting the General Auction and Commission Business.
HORATIO HILL,
SAMUEL SWASEY.
Chicago, Jan. 25, 1859.

HILL & SWASEY,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS
—AND—
Commission Merchants.
54.........DEARBORN STREET.........54
Will advance on every description of goods consigned for Auction Sales.
☞ STRICTLY A COMMISSION HOUSE.
HORATIO HILL. SAMUEL SWASEY.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters,
Sold by BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake street.
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters,
Sold by E. T. WATKINS & CO., 20 State street.
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters,
Sold by J. H. REED & CO., 144 and 146 Lake street.
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters,
Sold by HAVEN, FARREL & CO., 77 Water street.
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters,
Sold by SARGENT & ILSLEY, 140 Lake street.
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters,
Sold by J. & E. S. FULLER & CO., 37 Water street.
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters,
Sold by BOCKEE, INNIS & CO., 35 Water street.
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters,
Sold by L. REED & CO., 92 Lake street.
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters,
Sold by O. F. FULLER & CO.
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters,
Have, for their Tonic and other Medicinal Virtues, become so celebrated and popular, that unprincipled parties here and elsewhere have counterfeited them extensively, and to prevent deception we refer purchasers to the above parties for the genuine article or to the proprietors.
Hostetter & Smith,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1859.—Contains a List of the Members of the Thirty-Sixth Congress so far as yet chosen. Price 13 cents. NORRIS & HYDE have it.

GREAT BARGAINS.
$10,000 WORTH OF
WATCHES AND CHAINS,
Of the latest styles and finest quality, with a large amount of Cash, to exchange for Real Estate in Chicago or surrounding country.
The quality and style of the Watches, &c., are unsurpassed. They were purchased at an Assignee Sale in one of the Eastern cities, at a great sacrifice, and will be disposed of equally low.
Also Several Horses, suitable for driving or draft. Some that can make their mile in three minutes.
Also a lot of Wagons and Buggies, all of which will be exchanged for Real estate, and superior inducements are sufficient a proportion of Cash will be paid.
Apply at the office of the subscriber, No. 111 North Water street, Chicago.
Office hours from 9 to 12 A. M., and 3 to 5 P. M.
January 25th, 1859. S. N. PICKING.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1859.—Contains the Popular Vote for President by States in 1848, 1852 and 1856. Compiled expressly for the Tribune Almanac. Price 13 cents. NORRIS & HYDE have it.

THE
ATLANTIC MONTHLY
—FOR—
FEBUARY, 1859,
NOW READY.

CONTENTS.

Ought Women to learn the Alphabet?
The Morning Street.
In a Cellar.
Sunshine at the Boston.
El Llanero.
Bulls and Bears.
"The New Life" of Dante.
The Philter.
Did I?
The Minister's Wooing.
The Palm and the Pine.
The Professor at the Breakfast Table.
White's Shakespeare.
List of Books.

The general approbation of the intelligent reading public, and the increasing circulation of this Magazine, furnish the conductors with ample proof that its aims are appreciated, and that it has met an acknowledged want. The general features which have given the ATLANTIC its popularity, hitherto will be carefully preserved and new attractions will be added from time to time.

The Publishers take pleasure in announcing that the "MINISTER'S WOOING," a serial story by
Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe,
(begun in the December number,) will be continued through the present volume. It is not necessary to bespeak the public attention for an author so universally known and appreciated. The scene of the novel is laid in New England, at the period immediately following the Revolution, in which the author will have full opportunity for the display of her varied powers.

The pages of the Atlantic are stereotyped, and back numbers can be supplied.

TERMS.—Three Dollars per annum, or twenty-five cents a number. Upon the receipt of the subscription price the publishers will mail the work to any part of the United States pre-paid. Subscriptions may begin with either the first or any subsequent number.

The postage of the Atlantic is 36 cents a year pre-paid.

CLUBS.—For Ten Dollars the Publishers will send five copies of the Atlantic for one year, the subscribers to pay their own postage.

Clergymen, Teachers, and Postmasters will receive the work for Two Dollars a year.

Booksellers and Newsmen will obtain the terms by the hundred, etc., upon application to the publishers.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.,
13 Winter street, Boston.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1859.—This popular Annual is now ready, and contains: A List of the Members of the United States Senate, politically classified. Price 13 cents. NORRIS & HYDE have it.

NEW PRESCRIPTION DRUG STORE.
93 CLARK STREET, Opp. COURT HOUSE.
BUCK & RAYNER
Apothecaries and Chemists,
[illegible]
Practical Apothecaries,
[illegible]

TO BUILDERS, OWNERS, & ROOFERS. The subscriber is prepared to furnish, in large or small quantities, MORRIS & CO'S
Corrugated Roofing.
[illegible]
A. EDWARDS, Agent.

FOUND—A POCKET BOOK CONTAINING Money, Check and other papers. The owner can have it by calling at No. [illegible] street.

CODFISH.—JUST RECEIVED, NINE [illegible]
[illegible] Cor. South [illegible]

LUNAR OIL
is the
CHEAPEST
and
Most Brilliant Light
Yet discovered.
[illegible]
No Smoke or Smell.
OIL $1 PER GALL'N.

Wanted.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE FOR LUMBER or a Stock of General Merchandise, a Valuable Improved Farm of 160 Acres, near Aurora, Kane County, Ill. Also, six fine improved Residence Lots in the city of Aurora. For particulars address [illegible] Box 2641 Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS BOOK-keeper, or Outside Business, by an able and experienced person. Have been engaged in the Forwarding and Commission business for the past twelve years. Address "H" office of this paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—AN AGENT to Solicit Orders through the Counties of Iowa for BLANK WORK and the General Business of a Book Bindery, in which every facility exists to make it a profitable agency in the hands of a practical man, who can give satisfactory reference. Address STEPHENS, Burlington Book Bindery, Burlington, Iowa.

INFORMATION WANTED OF HENRY Hurd Cheetham otherwise James Henry Hurd, native of Manchester, England, aged 26 years. Apply to this office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH SOME money and good business qualifications, in a Produce Commission House in this city of five years standing. Address P. O. Box "1274."

INFORMATION WANTED—OF DAVID KING, who left Stokes County, N. C., some 20 years ago. He or his heirs are entitled to a legacy of about $600. Address D. H. STARBUCK, Salem, N. C.

WANTED.—HUNGARIAN GRASS Seed, for which the highest market price will be paid. Address or apply to SAMUEL L. HERR, No. 75 Randolph street, Chicago.

To Rent.

RARE CHANCE.—THE BEST MEAT, Poultry and Produce Stand in the city, South Side, for Sale. Address "J." Drawer 2307, Chicago, Ill.

FOR RENT.—INTENDING TO REMOVE to our new premises, No. 28 Lake street, on the 1st of February next, we will rent to a good tenant the Store we now occupy, No. 157 South Water street. Apply to us on the premises. DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS.

PARDEE'S BUILDING.—FOR RENT, the commodious offices on the first and second floor in Pardee's Building, corner South Water and Wells streets. Also, two lofts and a fine corner basement, suitable for a dining hall. For terms apply to the subscriber in the building, No. 212 South Water street. S. B. WILLIAMS.

TO MILLERS, MECHANICS, &C.—TO RENT, for a term of years, that large building next East of the Elevator of Gibbs, Griffin & Co., with the fine Lot on which it stands—being 80 feet, more or less, on the river and running back to the G. & C. U. R. R. Attached to the building is a steam engine room, with an engine. This is a fine location for a Flouring Mill, or for Mechanical purposes. For terms, &c., apply to S. B. WILLIAMS, 212 South Water street.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—A LOW-PRICED HORSE and Buggy for sale. Inquire at Press and Tribune Office.

FOR SALE—THE PROPELLER "J. BARBER," was built in Cleveland in 1856; length, 125 86-100 feet; breadth, 26 1-100 feet; depth 8 48-100 feet; measurement 248 81-95 tons. For price and terms apply to LIND & SLATER, Canal, near Madison street.

NOTICE.—TO DRAYMEN AND EXPRESSMEN.—I have for sale one good Truck Wagon and Harness; five good Iron Axel Drays and Harnesses. The above for sale cheap. Inquire of L. TIFFANY, at Richmond & Co's, office corner North Water and Dearborn streets.

FOR SALE, BY VAN INWAGEN & CO., Office No. 3, Dole's Building, Chicago, Ill., the following vessels:

Schr. ROCKET,	Class A 1, with a Star.	475	tons.
" ELIZA LOGAN,	" A 1	[illegible]	"
" GREY EAGLE,	" A 2	[illegible]	"
" NIGHTINGALE,	" A 1	400	"
" WINGS OF THE WIND,	Class A 2	270	"
" INTERNATIONAL,	" B 1	[illegible]	"
" GERALDINE,	" B 1	[illegible]	"
" PETREL,	" B 2	[illegible]	"

FIRST CLASS DWELLINGS FOR SALE,
THE TWO FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS
Now being Erected,
On Rush, near Superior St.,
And to be finished May 1st. These houses are 25x46 feet, three stories, with basement, Milwaukee brick front, built and to be finished in the best manner. The lots are 147 feet deep to an alley, and will have a good brick barn on each. Persons purchasing soon can make such alterations as may be desired. Terms favorable. Apply to DR. BRAINARD, 45 Clark street, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE SITUATED on the corner of Wood and Warren streets in the West Division, near Union Park, occupied by A. P. Hayward. The house is new, built of brick two stories, and stone basement twenty-four by fifty-three feet, with a fine observatory; finished in the most fashionable manner with all the modern improvements—marble mantels, grates, &c., &c.—would be a desirable residence. The lot is sixty-six by one hundred and twenty-seven feet, with a twenty foot alley in the rear of it; will be sold very cheap—on canal time, or the whole of the purchase money may remain on mortgage on it and other property for four or five years, or it will be exchanged for undoubted real estate securities, having several years to run. Apply to E. T. BARKER, P. O. Box No. 3199, or to G. H. BURNS, 16 Dearborn-st.—Room 8.

Malt! Malt! Malt!
16,000 BU. NO. 1 CANADA BARLEY MALT, in store and for sale by WHITNEY & KIMBALL, 187 Kinzie street.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can procure Board and Pleasant Rooms at No. 71 Monroe street. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING.—FIRST CLASS BOARD and pleasant rooms, either suites or single, at 286 South Clark street. Transient Board at reasonable rates.

BOARDING.—SINGLE ROOMS AND suits of rooms newly fitted up, with board, on reasonable terms, may be obtained on application at No. 223 State street. C. D. OLIVER.

Particular Notices.

$50,000 WORTH OF MERCHANDISE wanted in exchange for Bonds and Mortgages on Eastern City Property, and First Mortgage 7 per cent. Railroad Bonds. None but principals treated with. Address, with real name and description of Goods, "R. E. C." box 3192, Chicago, Post Office.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING accounts against the Chicago Mechanics' Institute are requested to present them before the 31st inst., enclosed and directed to F. W. GATES, President. By order of the Board of Directors.

Office of Galena & Chicago Union R. R. Co., CHICAGO, January 20, 1859.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a dividend of two per cent. upon the capital stock of said Company was declared on the 19th inst., payable at this office on the 15th day of February next, in Exchange on New York at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 31st day of January instant. Dividends will be remitted by mail when so ordered by the owners. W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

Gas Stock.
60 SHARES CHICAGO GAS COMPANY STOCK, for sale by FORREST BROS. & CO.

MONEY TO LOAN
At Ten per Cent. per Annum.
FOR FIVE YEARS.
First-class Real Estate and
COMMERCIAL NOTES WANTED,
running from One to Twelve Months.
B. F. DOWNING & CO., 51 Clark-st.

$1,000 AT TEN PER CENT.—A party wishes me to sell a small lot at a low price on fair terms, and loan the purchaser $1,000 or upwards, at ten per cent. on other security, one or two years. Application to be made to me personally or by letter. J. L. LEE. At Wadsworth & Co's, 66 Clark st., box 2273, P. O.

TO EXCHANGE FOR FARMING LANDS, Merchandise, or City Property, about $10,000 worth of Jewelry, Gold Pens, Pencils, &c. Address "J. W. K.," Box 2664 Chicago P. O.

TAXES AT LAKE FOREST.—FOR THE convenience of property owners, I have procured a list of the taxes on lots at Lake Forest. I will attend to the payment of taxes for parties paying them to me at my office before the 25th inst. D. J. LAKE, Secretary.

TO EXCHANGE.—WE HAVE SEVERAL valuable Horses and Carriages, which we will exchange for Groceries, Lumber, Hardware, Boots and Shoes or Dry Goods. Also a new Seven Octave Piano, as above. ABBOTT & KINGMAN, 149 and 151 South Clark street.

MONEY LOANED ON CITY REAL ESTATE Securities, Mortgages, Trust Deeds, Bonds, Bonds, Business Notes, and all good commercial paper [illegible] W. DAVIDSON.

TELEGRAPH EXCHANGE
ON NEW YORK.
Drafts, Acceptances and Notes paid in New York on the day of maturity, or last day of grace, and money remitted for account in the city of New York and paid to parties in the vicinity of New York on Telegraphic Communication. EMERY COBB, TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company, [illegible]
A. S. DOWNS, Secretary.

Auction Sales.

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
RICH FURNITURE.
Silver-Plated Ware, Marine Marble, Oil Paintings, Mirrors, Tea Trays, &c., &c.
Will be sold on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, January 25th, 26th and 27th, commencing at 9½ o'clock each day, at 38 Lake street, by order of Receiver, a large and splendid assortment of Rich Furniture, Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut Parlor Suits, in Plush and Hair Cloth, Pianos, Chairs, Marble Top Center Tables, Card Do., Etageres, Ottomans, Easy and Rocking Chairs, Book Cases.
Chamber Furniture,
Mahogany and Black Walnut Rosewood Finish, Chamber Suits, Enameled Do., Mahogany and Cottage Bedsteads, Marble Top Bureaus and Washstands, Plain Do., Wardrobes, Bed Lounges, Superior Hair Mattresses, Feathers, Pillows, Comforters.
Dining-Room Furniture,
Oak and Black Walnut Extension Dining Tables, Breakfast Do., Sideboards, Chairs, Crockery and Carpets. Also—Oil Paintings, Gilt Frame Mirrors, Silver-Plated Ware, Marble Statues, Tea Trays, Table Mats, Clocks, &c., &c., &c.
John R. Valentine,
RECEIVER of late firm of Gilbert, Hill & Sampson.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

J. B. TAYLOR. ALFRED H. WHEELER.
J. B. TAYLOR & CO.,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 50 Wells St., opp. Briggs House,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
SOLICITS CONSIGNMENTS OF EVERY description of property, to be sold at Auction, for cash, on time or commission. Also, Vessels, Cargoes, Stocks of General Merchandise, Jewelry, Furniture, Dry Goods, &c. Auction Sales of Real Estate. We will pay particular attention to the sale of Lots, Houses, Lands, &c., at Auction, inside or outside Chicago. Advances will be given on consignments. The best of references in Chicago will be given. Our friends may rely on confidence and promptitude on the sales. J. B. TAYLOR & CO.

Amusements.

Young Men's Association.
LECTURES FOR FEBRUARY.
3d—GEORGE SUMNER. Subject: "Books."
10th—BAYARD TAYLOR. Subject: "Life in the North."
17th—E. P. WHIPPLE. Subject: ——
24th—HERMAN MELVILLE. Subject: "South Seas."
JAS. GRANT WILSON,
HENRY W. BISHOP, Jr.
JNO. MYLE KING,
Lecture Committee.

THE THIRD ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF Cleveland Lodge No. 211, A. F. & A. M., Will come off at the Tremont House, on THURSDAY EVENING, February 3d, 1859.

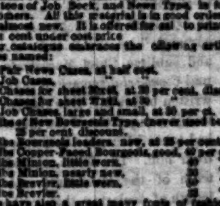
Grand Exhibition Ball
—OF—
MADAME AKERSTROM'S LADY PUPILS,
Will be held at their Assembly Rooms, corner of Wells and Randolph street.
On THURSDAY, Jan. 27th, 1859.
The Exhibition Dances will commence at 8 o'clock, be twenty-two in number, and occupy about an hour-and-a-half, and consist of
The Dances of all Nations in Appropriate Costume.
After the Fancy Dances, the company will participate in the amusements of the evening.
Tickets, $1; admitting a Gentleman and Lady.
☞ For more particulars, see Bills.

MUSICAL UNION ACADEMY.—
C. M. CADY, Instructor.
Elementary Class, Tuesday, 7 o'clock P. M.
Advanced Class, Friday, 7½ o'clock P. M.
At the Lecture Room in Portland Block.
☞ Tuition:—$2.00 per term o. 12 weeks.

Lost.

LOST.—ON SATURDAY EVENING, BEtween Metropolitan Hall and Roby street, a Lady's Fitch Fur Victorine. The finder will be suitably rewarded on application to SLAPPER & LEWIS, No. 3, Canal street.

Important to Printers!



Large Assortment of Printing Materials for Sale.

THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE PRESS and the TRIBUNE has given us a large duplicate assortment of printing materials for sale. We have about two tons of Job, Book, and News Type, in fonts to suit customers. All this material is in good order; much of it is almost new. It is offered for sale to printers at 25 to 50 per cent under cost price.

Our catalogue embraces the following articles, at the prices named:

20 Pair News Cases, at half cost.
25 Job Cases, " "
3 Chases for sheet Tri..., at 20 per cent. discount.
3 Chases for sheet Wkl., at 20 " "
25 Job Chases, large and small, at 30 per ct. "
500 lbs of New Bourgeois Type, (never used but once), at 25 per cent. discount.
40 lbs Bourgeois leaders, new, at 25 per cent. discount.
[illegible] lbs Copper-Faced Bourgeois, good, 40 per cent "
[illegible] lbs Minion, little worn, [illegible]
100 lbs Minion, nearly new, [illegible]
[illegible] lbs Brevier, little worn, [illegible]
[illegible] lbs Brevier, [illegible]

We have also a great many fonts of fashionable Job Type for sale, a portion of which is described with what it cost, and for what it is offered for sale, viz:

Description of Type.	Weight of font.	First cost.	Sell for.
3 line Minion Title ... No 2	[illegible]	$7.50	$4.75
Pica Bold Face	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 line Pica Arabesque	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 line Pica	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 line Small Pica Clarendon	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.10
Brevier Clarendon	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.00
Long Primer Condensed	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Condensed Shaded	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Long Primer Scribe Text	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pica Script	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 line Long Primer Title	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
English Shaded	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 line English	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paragon Title	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 line Brevier Shaded	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 line English Pica	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nonpareil Shaded	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 line Minion Shaded	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 line Pica Ornamented	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Long Primer Antique	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 line Pica Shaded	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 line English Ornamented	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Double Pica Script	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 line Small Pica Church Text	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 line Small Pica Scribe Text	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 line Nonpareil Title	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brevier Extended	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 line Paragon Shaded Text	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 line Small Pica Ornamented	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Long Primer Arabesque	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Great Primer Scribe Text	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 line Long Primer Outline	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brevier Bold, Italic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nonpareil Antique, new style	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

In addition to the foregoing we have a large variety of Wood Type nearly as good as new. Also a large quantity of Leads, Rules, Furniture, and thirty or forty fonts of fashionable Border.

Hope Fire Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK CITY.
Cash Assets.........................$175,000.
REFERENCES (BY AUTHORITY) IN CHICAGO.
Reynolds, Ely & Co., Ogden, Fleetwood & Co.,
Benedict, Mallory & Farnam, Clark & Dunn.
T. G. VAN BUREN, Agent,
South East cor. of South Water and Clark-st.
UP STAIRS.

PRINCE & CO.'S
IMPROVED PATENT
MELODEONS, ORGANS, ETC.,
COMBINING ALL THEIR RECENT IMprovements, and the only Instruments in which the Patent
DIVIDED SWELL
Can be obtained.
95..........Clark Street..........95
At the Sign of the Star Spangled Banner.
We are prepared to furnish Prince's Unrivaled Melodeons both at
Wholesale and Retail,
At Factory Prices without any addition for Freight.
PRICES OF PORTABLE INSTRUMENTS:
Four Octave, C to C ... [illegible]
Four and a Half Octave, C to F ... [illegible]
Five Octave, F to F ... [illegible]
Five Octave, Double Reed, F to F ... 130
PRICES OF PIANO CASES:
Five Octave, F to F ... [illegible]
Six Octave, F to F ... [illegible]
Five Octave, Double Reed, F to F ... [illegible]
Five Octave, Two Banks of Keys ... [illegible]
ORGAN MELODEON.
Two Banks of Keys, Five Sets of Reeds, Eight Stops, One and-a-half Octave Foot Pedals, One Set of Reeds in Pedal Bass Independent ... [illegible]
☞ Call and examine our stock of Musical Merchandise before purchasing elsewhere.
Preserve this advertisement, for the next one will be about something else.
ROOT & CADY
No. 95 Clark street,
CHICAGO.
E. T. ROOT. C. M. CADY.

HAMILTON, FULLER & CO.
BRASS FOUNDERS AND STEAM FITTERS.
MANUFACTORY
No. 116 and 118 Franklin Street.
Sales Room—104 Lake street.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN all kinds of Brass, Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Ware, Railroad and other Pumps, [illegible]

Salt! Salt!! Salt!!!
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ON HAND 5000 Barrels Coarse Salt, [illegible] JOHN ELLIS & CO., No. 140 South Water street.

THERMOMETERS IN METALIC AND Wooden Cases—A large assortment for sale by SARGENT & ILSLEY, Apothecaries, No. 140 Lake street.

CAMPHOR ICE.—A CONVENIENT AND sure remedy for Chapped Hands, for sale by SARGENT & ILSLEY, Apothecaries, 140 Lake street.

GLYCERINE AND GLYCERINE SOAPS, [illegible]

GLASS! GLASS!! GLASS!!! [illegible]

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1859.

A Few Suggestions about Cuba.

When the President's annual message was delivered, we suggested that his proposition to Congress to place the modest preliminary sum of thirty millions of dollars at his disposal, to arrange a place to put two or three hundred millions more, was a request for funds to enable him to corrupt Spanish Ministers and Cuban Captain-Generals. This seems now to be generally admitted, with the funny amendment that a few thousands or millions may be wanted for contingencies in the next Presidential campaign. Slidell's bill therefore should be entitled "an Act to enable the President to buy flunkeys in the Court of Madrid, and to provide for political exigencies in 1860." It is impossible to conceive how this money is to be used on any other hypothesis. It is not pretended that Spain will sell Cuba for $30,000,000 or even sell it at all. In fact this sum is not presumed to be more than ten per cent of the grand total which will compensate the Hidalgoes for their last and richest province in the New World, even if they could be once brought to the negotiating point. The difficulty to be overcome is found in inducing Spain to listen to propositions of any sort—which impediment it is thought thirty millions of hard cash would go far towards clearing away.

While the Cuba question is up, though we have not the remotest suspicion that this Government is likely to acquire the island, by fair means or foul, during the Presidency of James Buchanan, we have a pair of suggestions which are pertinent to the case, and which may interest some of the parties to the annexation.

I. The first is that the Constitution of the United States recognizes no established religion, and tolerates none in any individual State. Therefore, when Cuba ranges herself under the stars and stripes, Catholicism must come down to the level of Presbyterianism so far as exclusive privileges are concerned. It must be unlawful for priest or Pope to kidnap babies who have been feloniously baptized by servant girls. It must be as much in order for Methodist elders to declaim against the Immaculate Conception in Havana as in Chicago. Unitarian and Jesuit must succumb to the same code and take the same chances in the propagation of faith. In short, the religious institutions of New York and Massachusetts must have room for exercise on every foot of ground between Baracoa and Cape St. Antonio—a clear field and no favor. We cannot amend the Constitution to suit the case of a few thousand believers in the efficacy of latin prayers.

II. The other suggestion which we deem applicable to the matter in hand is this: Whether Cuba be acquired by the employment of money or guns, the free States of the Union will be compelled to pay two-thirds of the cost. Therefore they will be entitled to the privilege of designating what institutions shall prevail in two-thirds of the acquired territory. Mr. Webster held that the constitutional provision giving the original slave States a representation in Congress and the electoral college, on the basis of both white and negro population, could not properly apply to new slave-holding communities. In his view this inequality was sufficient cause for refusing the admission of any more slave States. It need not be disguised that the chief object had in view in annexing Cuba is to create slave driving Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to increase the facilities for making doughface Presidents. Why else should Mr. Slidell be so zealous to bring a State into the Union which would inevitably crush out the sugar-growers of his own State? Cuba contains something over a million of inhabitants—quite enough to make four Senators and a dozen Representatives. Now, let us observe the maxim of "honor among thieves." If the North is to be lugged into a bargain where it must take two-thirds of the capital stock, or a quarrel where it must stand two-thirds of the blows, let it be well remembered and firmly nominated in the bond for division.

A Delicate Question.

Immediately after Mr. Douglas' re-election to the Senate, the Chicago *Times* published an article on Mr. Buchanan which was deemed "ugly" by the friends of our venerable and sublime Chief Magistrate. The Cincinnati *Commercial* remarked that the article was written before Mr. Douglas left Chicago, and that it was published the moment his election had taken place, in obedience to instructions from him. The *Times* replied, denying the truth of the statement, and going to the length of declaring that "like all other articles" in that print, it was written wholly irrespective of the opinions of Mr. Douglas or any other person. The *Commercial* returns to the charge, observing sagaciously that the political significance of the *Times* is altogether due to the popular impression that it represents Mr. Douglas—that the article in question became notorious for that reason, and was reproduced in the *Commercial* for that reason—and that it is not credible for a moment that "all other articles" in the *Times* are prepared irrespective of the opinions of a man with whom it has never disagreed, even to the splitting of a hair. And to conclude, the *Commercial* puts the following delicate inquiry:

Now, as the editor of the Chicago *Times* seems disposed to be communicative on the subject of his article on "James Buchanan," and has called us to account for reproducing from an exchange a statement regarding it, and as the editor accepts for his own back the stripes that executive power has to bestow for it, kindly relieving Senator Douglas of all share in its construction or publication, we take the liberty to inquire whether the Senator has not expressed to the editor a desire that he should in some discreet form be declared innocent of knowledge in the case. Did not the private blustering of Douglas at Chicago furnish the text for the article, and has he not requested to be made a public repudiation of his responsibility for it? Or, if this interrogatory is too comprehensive, or is otherwise objectionable, did not the editor believe that he had expressed the Senator's opinions of "James Buchanan," and has not the Senator failed to make his appearance under fire and share the dangers and honors of his friends who had at command charged home upon "the enemy" in the White House.

How it was Defeated.

The proposition, originating with Mr. Grow of Pennsylvania, that Actual Settlers should have ten years' choice of any portion of the public domain hereafter surveyed, before it could be offered or sold to non residents, a proposition which seems fair and beneficent, and calculated to crush the shameful and ruinous land speculations, which rob the poor man of his share in the new lands of the nation, was defeated by the votes of the DEMOCRATIC Delegation from Illinois. Messrs. SHAW and MARSHALL voted against the bill on its final passage, and SMITH "dodged." Had the two former voted for it, and had SMITH been in his seat and voted for it also, it would have been carried. MORRIS was the only Democratic Representative from Illinois who voted for the bill, and besides him there were but seven other Democrats—all Lecomptonites at that—who dared vote in favor of a measure designed to advance the interests of poor white men. All other Democratic members of the House voted in solid phalanx against the bill.

Important Railway Arrangement.

The Buffalo *Express* is advised, by what it considers reliable authority, that the Great Western Railway has effected a lease of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, from Buffalo to Goderich, together with all its appurtenances thereunto belonging, for the term of ninety-nine years, and will, as soon as the papers are received from England, enter upon the possession and operation of the road. The Great Western assumes the floating debt of the B. & L. H. Road, and will take immediate steps to relieve it of all its pecuniary embarrassments. "When the whole arrangement is perfected," adds the *Express*, "and the International Bridge constructed, the road from Paris to Niagara Falls will then be used simply as a local road—the principal terminus being at this point."

☞ Hon. James H. Thomas has announced himself as a candidate for Congress from the district in Tennessee now represented by Hon. George W. Jones.

Another Avenue for Western Trade.

It is interesting to observe how anxious the cities of Lake Ontario and those on the east end of Lake Erie are to secure or retain the trade of the West. Each is ambitious to be on the line of its traffic, and, as far as possible to control it. As in the commercial history of past ages, those which monopolized for the time the trade of Asia, became rich, populous and powerful, so certainly will those cities east of Lakes Michigan and Superior which can secure the trade of the productive regions west of these lakes surpass in power and in progress their less fortunate neighbors.

We have before us the Hamilton, C. W. *Spectator* of January 20th, setting forth the advantages of that enterprising city, and urging its claims to the transit trade between Lake Michigan and the seaboard. We copy the essential portions of the article so that our commercial readers may be able to judge correctly of the advantages proposed by our Hamilton cotemporaries:

Let us analyze the position of this city, often talked about, but little understood. It is at the head of Lake Ontario. This signifies, first, that heavy freight for the West, which must be water-borne, (and the further it can be so carried the better) must *ceteris paribus*, be put on shore here, since it would be so were the maximum of water carriage, the minimum of land carriage, and therefore the minimum of expense. It means, secondly, that grain, flour, Indian corn, and all such products of the West, seeking the sea, eastward, by way of Lake Ontario, should be transported from the railway car to the steamboat here. The reason is precisely similar. In one sentence, our position at the head of navigation of Lake Ontario means that the transhipment of all heavy freight, *en transitu* between the East and West, and vice versa, together with all the transactions thence arising, should be effected at Hamilton.

This reasoning, it will be observed, proceeds solely with regard to the position of Hamilton relative to the Western part of our own Province. If we look a little farther, it becomes far more pertinent. For not only are we at the head of Lake Ontario, but we are actually nearer than any other spot on the coast of that Lake to the foot of Lake Huron, and within an easy distance of the foot of Lake Erie. We have railway communication with the two, at present, most important towns on Lake Huron, Goderich and Sarnia, and are nearer to both of them than any other city on this Lake. We shall soon have railway communication with Dunnville on Lake Erie; we have it already with Port Stanley, on the same Lake; and, when the Great Southern Railway is finished, we shall not only be nearer to that port, but be able to do our Lake Erie business at Port Dover and various other places.

From this it follows, that the produce of the basin of the Western Lakes, shipped principally from Chicago and Milwaukee, seeking Lake Ontario, should gravitate towards Hamilton, and that even the Lake Erie trade may soon almost as well come to Hamilton as to St. Catherines by the Welland Railway.

The elevators, now ready for use here, and those which will soon be finished at Port Sarnia—but 150 miles away—ought to be in constant employ. For by adopting the route from Sarnia hither (or from Goderich hither, when the B. & L. H. Railway Company have finished their works there) the Western grain merchants would secure the *maximum* of water carriage on the upper Lakes, the *maximum* of water carriage on the *minimum* of carriage overland between them—unless, indeed, they take the circuitous route by Lakes St. Clair and Erie.

We have here to point out that the Hamilton route entirely avoids the St. Clair Flats. By bringing the vessel to anchor at Goderich or Sarnia, this difficulty is completely avoided, and grain is saved the roundabout navigation through the river St. Clair, the lake of the same name, with its Flats, the Detroit River, Lake Erie, and the Welland Canal—a distance of 300 miles, with the expense of tonnage and literage over the St. Clair Flats and tolls on the Canal. The alternative—surely a far preferable one—is less than 150 miles of railway carriage, while the aeration of the grain at the elevators is actually a benefit to it.

We introduce also the following paragraph from the same article, which points to the means by which our Canadian friends can control the trade of the West:

It is evident from the experience of the past few years that railways cannot compete with river or lake steamers in the conveyance of heavy freight, whatever they may do with passengers. They have tried the experiment for years at the cost of diminished and diminishing dividends. Even in the contest against canals, where steam cannot well be used, where the tonnage of the boats must be very limited, where the expense for tolls is heavy, acting like a dead weight on a race horse, the railway has been worsted. The Erie Canal last year beat the Railways running parallel to it. It is only under certain conditions that grain or flour can, by any possibility, be advantageously sent by rail, and, whenever facilities for speedy transhipment are afforded, and there is a choice of land or water routes, there it is, doubtless, to the advantage of commerce, for all such freight to be delivered by the railway manager to the steamboat captain.

True, every word of it; and if Hamilton would draw the trade of the upper lakes to her harbor she must remove railway transportation altogether. When the Georgian Bay Canal was first originated some five years ago, the Hamilton papers, we think the *Spectator* among others, claimed that a favorable route for a ship canal, very little longer than that projected from Georgian Bay, and equally as feasible, existed between Hamilton and the foot of Lake Huron. Let that Canal be built and Hamilton can control the Western trade. The principles stated in the last paragraph from the *Spectator* will inevitably carry the bulk of the trade of the upper lakes around by Lake Erie. When once "on board" it will generally go as far as the water routes will permit.

For the last three or four years the Collingwood route has done a fair business, and we have no doubt that Hamilton can also control a lucrative trade through her railways to Lake Huron. But if either Hamilton or Toronto will open a Ship Canal to Lake Huron she may safely aspire to be one of the leading cities of the American continent. This is the one essential thing to be done.

The Case of Rev. Dr. Daily—Resigns the Presidency of the University.

We learn from the Indianapolis *Journal* that the trial before a court of ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the Rev. Dr. Daily, President of the Indiana University, on charges of drunkenness and lewdness, was ended on Friday last, after three days' investigation. The accused was found guilty of both the charges named, and was suspended from his ministerial functions and church membership until the Annual Conference can act upon the case.

The Court was composed of the following ministers: Rev. S. T. Gillett, President; Rev. Mr. Stallard, Rev. Mr. Wharton, Rev. Mr. Mason, Rev. Mr. Swartz, Rev. Mr. Williams, Rev. Mr. Richards, Rev. Mr. Reed. The prosecution was conducted by Rev. Mr. Hester, and the defence by Mr. Tarkington.

On the following day Dr. Daily resigned the office of President and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and *belles letters* in the Indiana University, alledging as the cause "the unpleasant circumstances by which he is surrounded." The *Journal* adds: "This conviction, though not unexpected, will produce a marked effect throughout the State. It is a proof that neither position nor influence can always avert a just judgment from the offender."

Mr. Douglas Reconciled to his Enemies.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1859.—Mr. Douglas has been "broken in." He entered the Administration Senatorial caucus on Saturday, and participated fully in its proceedings. The object of the caucus was to bring forward Mr. Buchanan's scheme of obtaining Cuba. Mr. Douglas took pains to say that he was in favor of putting $30,000,000 in the hands of Mr. Buchanan to aid him in carrying it out. His confidence in the President was unbounded. Whether cowed or coaxed into reconciliation, he has no more quarrels with Slidell, and assures him that he will vote for his bill granting the extraordinary power to the President.

Senator Douglas has produced this retrograde course without any consultation with his congressional anti-Lecompton friends. They are mortified, but not disheartened. They will not abandon a great principle for a man, especially one who has proved recreant to that principle. Some of them denounce his course; others remain silent, but their silence is expressive of more than words can utter. Douglas seems particularly anxious to pacify the men who treat him with the most contempt. Davis, of Mississippi, snubbed him for his sycophancy. Slidell did not thank him for his support. The fire-eaters without an exception despise him. They know that he is catering for the Charleston nomination. Davis, of Mississippi, will never abandon his scheme of re-producing ex-President Pierce as a candidate of the Charleston Convention, Hunter, Wise, Breckenridge, Brown, of Mississippi, and Postmaster Brown, Toombs, Hammond, Orr and Buchanan—all candidates for that nomination—will severally watch him with unslacking jealousy.

This last act of Douglas has finally deprived him of the waning confidence of his late Congressional anti Lecompton compeers. They will seek another standard-bearer. If they do not decide to take their chances with the great northern party in 1860, they will organize a third party, and give their votes for some such ticket as Broderick, of California, and Davis, of Indiana, or Walker and Stanton. There is some curiosity to know what course Mr. Forney will pursue in this matter, but those who know the determined and unhesitating manner which has marked his career since he divided with the administration, have little doubt what his course will be. Unrelenting hostility to the present administration and to the arrogance of the Southern Democrats is a part of his creed, if it may be so called.

An attempt is made to employ Mr. Douglas in the coming election in New Hampshire, against the Republicans in the First and Second Congressional Districts.

OUR SPRINGFIELD CORRESPONDENCE.

The Tom Dyer Charter—Proceedings in Caucus thereon—Registry Law—Public Executions—Distribution of the School Tax—The Two Mill Constitutional Tax, etc.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 24, 1859.

Rumors in regard to the Lecompton Charter for Chicago fly thick and fast; and it is difficult to separate the true from the false. But this seems to be about the state of the case with the Democracy. On Saturday evening they held a caucus with closed doors, in which, Nathan Allen of Chicago, was delivered of a lengthy harangue in relation to the iniquity proposed. He was coldly received. Many of the younger members of the party who bear the same relation to modern Democracy that Seward's men did to Anti-Masonry—"they believe in it"—were disposed to kick out of the traces. They held that the bill as drawn would be a palpable infringement of their popular sovereignty idea; that it was in opposition to the known wishes of the people who were to be governed by it; that its passage would be a reversal of all legislative usage which has given the control of local affairs to local members: that the caucus under the circumstances had no right to make this a party measure, and that its action in so doing would not be binding on them. The meeting broke up without taking a final vote; and report has it that the struggle is to be renewed this evening. A change of programme to suit the exigency of the case has been resolved upon to be put into operation if the original plan fails. It will be submitted to the *people* under restrictions and limitations similar to those which marked the English Lecompton bill in Congress; and in its new shape it may become a law. In any shape it will be opposed by the united Republican force in both Houses. Chicago has not asked for it, does not want it, indignantly repels it, say our representatives; and in this every Republican will stand by them. By the way the city is lucky at this juncture in having here men of firmness and pluck who will not surrender until the last defence is driven in. Peck, Baker, Butz and Higgings in the House, and Judd in the Senate, are alike determined that all the resources of parliamentary law shall be exhausted before they will permit the outrage to be perpetrated upon the rights and property of those who sent them here. They say and truthfully that if this kind of legislation is to be permitted now, it will serve for a precedent for greater wrongs hereafter; that if the Democrats to-day can outride usage and disregard justice for a partisan purpose, the Republicans may retaliate when the power falls into their hands, and that hereafter municipal rights and the tens of millions of city property in the State must become the plaything of political strife. If Chicago is put under the harrow to-day, Alton, Quincy, Springfield, Galena and Peoria may be dragged in the dirt to-morrow. Democrats are not so blind that they do not see this thing, and they hesitate and falter before the flood in which they are urged to plunge.

Mr. Butz of Cook, took the House by surprise on Saturday evening by his eloquent advocacy of a resolution instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their most energetic efforts for the adoption by our government of a more rigorous policy for the protection of American citizens abroad. You will, of course reproduce his remarks in the PRESS AND TRIBUNE; they are worthy of consideration as the common sentiment of all our educated German-Americans. In delivery, they created for the speaker a favorable reputation among men of all parties, particularly among the Republicans who were proud of the effort of their co-laborer and friend. Mr. Green of Massac, undeniably one of the ablest men of the Democracy in the House, followed Mr. Butz in a brief and well conceived effort, and the resolutions passed *nem con*. Here is one subject on which Republicans and Democrats proved their agreement.

Mr. Hurlbut of Boone, is preparing to press his bill for a Registry Law, and he is not without hope that he will be able to pass it in spite of the opposition of the *Register* and the more rampant of the party to which it belongs.

The attempt to instruct Senator Trumbull to vote for the admission of Oregon without making the instruction binding on his colleague, Mr. Douglas, was a dead failure. Mr. Bane, the mover of the resolution saw the error; but got gracefully out of the scrape, by the help of Mack of Kankakee, and the business of the session went on.

The ayes and nays were called this afternoon in the House on a bill of some importance to hungry and blood-thirsty expectants of tragic sights shortly to be seen in Chicago—the bill providing that capital punishment shall hereafter be inflicted in private. Its fate was doubtful; but it was finally ordered to a third reading by a vote of 39 to 31. This vote is supposed to be a test, and if the Senate, as I have no doubt it will, concurs, your half dozen murderers in Cook County Jail will enjoy the felicity of being the lions in a small party to which the rabble will not be invited. The only wonder is that the reform has been deferred so long.

A bill for dividing and expending in each county the proceeds of the school tax in said county was the cause of an animated discussion this afternoon. The law now makes a division upon the number of children and the territorial area, whereby the Southern portion of the State has manifest advantages. These have not been the cause of complaint even in Cook County, the greatest sufferer by the arrangement; but it is now felt that, as the South has established her schools on a firm basis, the inequality has been borne long enough, and that taxation should be equalized. The fate of the measure is doubtful. Many of the Northern men will do unwillingly what would have a tendency to retard the progress of the Common School system.

The agitation in regard to the abolition of the Two-Mill Tax continues; and measures are every day devised for that purpose. The Minority of the Committee to which the subject was referred, were heard in the House, this afternoon. It was an able if not a conclusive document from the pen of Green of Massac. As it embodies the views of the anti-tax part, I will send it for publication.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Colona to to be Organized—The Wisconsin Supreme Court—The Rock Island Pre-emption Cases—Farnsworth's Resolutions to Annex British America, etc.

[From our own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, January 22, 1859.

The Territorial Committee have reconsidered the case of "Colona." They are now favorably disposed towards the creation of a Territorial government. They have resolved to change the name to "Jefferson," thus complimenting the great Apostle of Democracy, and paying a new and much needed tribute to his principles, since there is no doubt that with suitable vigilance and exertions "Jefferson" will be kept a free Territory and made a free State. The bill will be reported probably about Tuesday.

The Attorney-General, an officer of the Federal Government, salary six thousand dollars per annum, made a long harangue in the Supreme Court on Wednesday, against the sovereign State of Wisconsin. The offence of Wisconsin is that she has, with a high-hand and an uplifted arm, declared that the abominable and unconstitutional Fugitive Slave Law shall not be enforced within her borders. But she has gone much farther; her Supreme Court have refused to refer the rights of their State to the packed committee called a Court, at Washington, and has utterly contemned and repelled its jurisdiction. The man of the federal salary argued that he had a clear, legal right to demand an attachment for contempt against Wisconsin, but in mercy and moderation he forbore. There is no doubt that Wisconsin has shown *some* contempt.

The Secretary of the Interior has not finished his reply to Mr. Farnsworth's resolution respecting the Rock Island Reservation. He may have changed his impression on the question whether the land is and was subject to pre-emption or otherwise, since it appears quite clearly that Judge McLean judicially decided that it had been turned over to the public land department in 1848, by Secretary Marcy, and thereby become subject to all the laws regulating the public lands. There are two parties claiming pre-emption, of whom the most numerous, claiming under settlement in April and May, 1857, are represented by Montgomery Blair, and the other set of whom Major Lindsley is the most conspicuous, have (or had) District Attorney Fitch for counsel, and Ex-Purser Danforth for agent here. The old settlers claiming the mill privileges under leases from the War Department, are represented by Mr. Sears. The truth evidently is that up to one year ago both the War and Interior Departments regarded and treated this land as a military reservation, not subject to pre-emption. Two years ago it was with great difficulty that the Secretary of War was prevented from throwing it into the same hodge podge with Fort Snelling, Fort Ridgely and other Reservations which the Company of New York speculators attempted to grab in one grand steal.

It is proper to mention that a survey in detail has been shown to me, which shows the island to contain 890 acres, and not 1,600, as before stated. But the value of the island is obviously very much greater than my first estimate. It commands incomparably the greatest water power in all Illinois. By a sufficient dam a current of water adequate for 1,000 mills and factories may be turned upon the Illinois side.

ANNEXATION OF BRITISH AMERICA.

The following are Mr. Farnsworth's resolutions looking to the annexation of the British Possessions on this continent to the United States:

WHEREAS, That country called British America, lying coterminous with the United States for 3,000 miles, and comprising three million square miles of Territory, and especially those parts of it known as Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, East and West Canada, and that region upon the Pacific embracing the Island of Vancouver and the Fraser River mining district, commanding the Straits of Fuca and the finest harbor upon the Pacific coast, our title to which was formerly officially declared to be "*clear and indisputable*," is very valuable from the fertility of its soil, its forests of the best varieties of timber, its deposits of coal, its rich mines of gold, copper, and other minerals, its navigable waters, and its fisheries, both ocean and inland;

AND WHEREAS, The same embraces the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and for the most part both its banks, and also skirts the Lakes Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, Huron, and Superior, and the Rivers Niagara, Detroit, and St. Clair, which lakes and rivers chain a large number of the States of this Union, and greatly affect the commerce of many more, and the inhabitants of those States are thereby necessarily restricted in their communications with the ocean, which in time of war may be entirely suspended, thus crippling our commerce;

AND WHEREAS, Said country is not only "almost within sight of our shores," but actually joins us; "our commerce with it is very great," and "our citizens are in habits of daily and extended personal intercourse" with it; and with that country "under a distant foreign power, this trade, of vital importance to those States, is liable to be destroyed in time of war," and some of the finest cities and villages of our country to be battered down by the cannon planted upon that territory, or from ships floating on those rivers and lakes;

AND WHEREAS, "The truth is that in its existing colonial condition, that country is a constant source of annoyance and injury to the American people," and "from its geographical position it commands the mouth of the" St. Lawrence, "and the immense and annually increasing trade, foreign and coast-wise, from the valley," of not only that river but the great lakes of the Northwest also; and "whilst the possession of said country" would be of vast importance to the United States, its value "to Great Britain is comparatively unimportant;"

AND WHEREAS, The inhabitants of said colonies are, most of them, well-fitted to become desirable associates and brethren with us in this great confederacy of States; Therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be requested to inquire into the expediency of setting on foot measures to acquire the said Territory from Great Britain by honorable treaty, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

JUNIUS.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Expected Development of the Navy-yard Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan 20.

On the investigation called for by the resolution of Mr. Sherman, Lieutenant Lee, I understand, will testify to the employment of twenty men of the Philadelphia Navy-yard, for two weeks prior to the city election, when there was nothing for them to do. Commodore Kearney has also been summoned before the Committee. Mr. B. D. Allen of New York, son-in-law of Commodore Vanderbilt, and agent of the Allaire Works, states, in writing, that, as agent for the above-named establishment, he put in bids for the contracts to construct machinery for some of the larger class of war steamers recently ordered, and that the contracts were awarded to some of his competitors, notwithstanding his bids were the lowest. He also bid for contracts to construct machinery for some of the vessels of the smaller class, with similar results. He distinctly and deliberately charges that his bids were rejected wrongfully, illegally and from corrupt motives—and offers to prove, as I understand, that a New York Member of Congress, whose name I have not heard, received $5,000 for his services in getting or more of the contracts for rival bidders.

Mr. Allen states further that he is informed by one of the parties to whom the bids were submitted for examination prior to the award, that in one case his (Mr. Allen's) bid was never presented to the Examining Board; he charges accordingly that it was corruptly suppressed. He also states that before the contract in one case was finally concluded, the President of the United States wrote to the successful party, and obtained his promise that the "forging" portion of the job should be given by him to an establishment in Reading, Penn., in which the Hon. J. Glancy Jones is reputed to have an interest.

Mr. Allen still further avers that the specifications of the work bid for were altered in the interest of the successful parties, and against the competing bidders.

But the charges to be investigated by the Committee do not end with those already stated. The investigation is designed to be general, with reference to the conduct of affairs at both the New York and Philadelphia Navy-yards. It is alleged that both of these establishments have been used as political machines, to accomplish partisan purposes, with great injury to public interest and at enormous cost. The fact is stated to be notorious too, that some of the Master Mechanics in the Brooklyn Yard have been selling the situations in their gift. Four affidavits, specifically setting forth facts of this character, have been placed in the hands of Mr. Sherman. In one of them the deponent swears that he has been paying the Master Mechanic who employed him fifty cents a day of his wages for over a year! Another has been paying twenty-five cents per day. And still others declare that they have been paid for time during which they did not work—sharing the proceeds of this fraud with their Superintendents! In one case it will be proved that the gift of five gallons of liquor procured a mechanic the situation applied for; and it is declared that in no other way, except by bribery, have men been able to procure employment.

I am further assured that evidence will be produced showing that twice as many men have been employed in the Brooklyn Yard, at times, as were needed to to do the work; that a few days before election, last Fall, the number of men employed there was run up to about 2,500, and immediately after election reduced again to about 1,400! The same sort of thing was done at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, with the evident purpose of promoting the re-election of Mr. Florence to Congress; sixty men were employed there upon a single stick of ship-timber for several days before the election, without making any visible impression thereon, their services were suddenly dispensed with as soon as the voting was over.

Here, certainly, is a pretty chapter for investigation; and if Mr. Sherman fails to get at the bottom of it, short as the time is before adjournment, it will be because unnecessary obstacles are thrown in his way. Such an investigation could be committed to no better hands than his.

The pending investigation is designed to be availed of as means of securing radical changes in the conduct of all the Navy yards of the country, and may possibly lead to the abolishment of some of them, as it is very evident that, when in or near great cities, they are sure to become most costly and disgraceful political machines.

From the Paraguay Expedition.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

U. S. FLAG SHIP ST. LAWRENCE, MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 2, 1858.

We arrived here a few days ago preparatory to executing whatever orders our new Commander-in-Chief may see fit to issue. * * * Having now given you a pretty correct account of the Paraguay trouble as it looks on this side of the line, I will resume my narrative of the movements of the squadron. As far as at present known, this ship is to remain here, or off Buenos Ayres, if the Commodore considers her able to go so far, until the arrival of the new flag ship. Rafts are, we understand, being selected on which to place such heavy guns of the fleet as may be designated. The sloop-of-war Falmouth, Captain Farrand, went up to Buenos Ayres the day before yesterday, accompanied by the brig Bainbridge. The Perry is also there by this time, and they will employ themselves in exercising guns, &c. The steamers chartered for the expedition have not been as yet assigned any specific duties, but when they shall have all arrived, a consultation of officers will be held, as to whether, in case of Lopez proceeding to extremities, it will be better to engage them in merely towing rafts, well manned, and supplied with heavy metal; or in forcing a passage for themselves with regular crews, guns, &c., on board. Admiral Forrest is keenly alive to the many objections which can be advanced against either of these projects. On rafts the men would have hardly any protection; on the steamers—if they be not strong and firmly built the forts could do dreadful execution. There is not a doubt but there will be a fight, if our government be determined to persist in the demands which Lopez so sternly refuses to comply with. The arrival of a Brazilian schooner from Buenos Ayres on Friday, brings us intelligence that every preparation is being made to resist the advance of our vessels; but, on the other hand, a private letter received by one of our officers, from a merchant in the same city, states that if the new Commander-in-Chief be a man of sense and reason, there will be no fear of a recounter.

Slave Breeding in Turkey.

The Constantinople correspondent of *Le Nord* says that since the Rusians have had no fleet in the Black Sea, the Turkish government openly favors the Circassian slave trade, allowing the slaves to be landed on the northern shores of Asia Minor, where the local authorities furnish them with certificates that they are Turkish subjects; after which they are taken to some of the ports frequented by the French, Austrian and Turkish steamers, who cannot refuse to take passengers with personages *en regle*, and transport them wherever there may be a demand for them. While the correspondent, Mr. Tchihatcheff, was at Samsoun, Osman Pacha himself publicly purchased a young girl of Circassian merchants, provided with Turkish passports. Some ten miles from Amasia is the village of Koutou, which is inhabited entirely by Circassians, who make it a depot for their business. They do not confine themselves to receiving and selling girls born in Circassia, but are quite ready to take Circassians of both sexes, not for sale, but for breeding purposes. These they couple, and give their offspring such physical and mental training as will best secure for the human article the highest prices known to the market. Some, of course, are trained for one purpose, some for another, and especial care is bestowed on those who seek a sale to the Sultan.

Sammedary in a Barber's Shop.

"His Excellency" went into a barber's shop at Lecompton to get shaved. The barber is a black man and belongs to Judge Elmore, for ours, as Buchanan says, is a slave soil.

As soon as seated, the following dialogue occurred:

Gov. M.—I'll shave by the month.

Barber—Don't know, massa, about that.

Gov.—Why not, Tom?

Barber.—'Case, massa, you Gubunurs stay mighty short time in Kansas. Can't trust you to four weeks. Too long a time for people of your color.

Of course, Gov. Medary paid up. There was no help for it. Mr. Darkey had the argument with him.—*Leavenworth Times.*

PROTECTION TO AMERICAN CITIZENS ABROAD.

Remarks in the Legislature by Messrs. Butz, of Cook, and Mr. Green, of Massac.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, SPRINGFIELD, January 22d, 1859.

Mr. BUTZ presented a resolution:

WHEREAS, The rights of American citizenship are among the highest blessings which can be bestowed upon any man.

And WHEREAS, These rights have at different times been violated by governments opposed in principle to our own government on the eastern continent; therefore, be it

Resolved, &c., That our Senators are instructed, and our Representatives, &c., to use all honorable means to secure the adoption, by our Government, of an energetic policy for the better protection of American citizens abroad.

Mr. BUTZ said: Mr. Speaker, I wish to say a few words in regard to this resolution. Whatever the opinions of different parties may be, I hope this House will agree with me when I say that no man can value the rights of American citizenship more highly than he who left a despotic country in order to seek protection under the "stars and stripes," and now enjoys that liberty which was denied him at home. Thousands have been driven to this happy land who are proud of the title of an American citizen. But when they strive to emulate in patriotism those immortal men born on this free soil, who devoted their lives to the welfare of their country, then I think this country assumes a duty—the duty to protect them wherever they go. When the citizens of ancient Rome could roam through the empire from the height of the Carpathian mountains to the columns of Hercules, and was protected wherever he then went by his proud declaration: *Civis Romanum sum!*" I think the American citizen, bearing the title of his citizenship with him, should be protected as soon as he points to this proud memorial of his right. Sir, I well remember the thrill which went to the heart of every adopted citizen when President Pierce, in his inauguration speech, said that the American citizen should be protected as long as he could see the flag of this country wave over his head.

But, sir, how has this noble promise been carried out? To this very day the German Government imprison, under the most silly pretences, American citizens, if they happen to have been born in Germany. I am ashamed to say many of them have in vain implored the protection of this Government. I went over myself to the old country a few years ago, provided with an American passport. I went to Washington and asked Mr. Marcy, then Secretary of State, in regard to certain eventualities which possibly might occur. Sir, the answer I received from that distinguished statesman was, that in such a case he could do nothing for me except offering his good offices, to which, of course, the Prussian Government would not have attached too much importance. Sir, I committed no crime in my old fatherland, but like thousands of others, I loved liberty better than despotism, and rose against the constituted powers in that glorious but unhappy year 1848. We were driven away, and a price set on our capture and arrest. Are we to be outlawed for all time to come on account of this act? Sir, there are men of all classes in the same predicament with me. The gentleman who once presided over the deliberations of the Senate, and whom I am proud to call my friend years ago, was one of them. Is this old sentence still in force against us, to be a bar against our ever paying a visit again to our fatherland or of doing any business there? Why, sir, I am an importer of hardware, and I went over to the old country solely on business, and still, with an American passport in my pocket, I had to cross the frontier in the dark of night, like a common criminal who stands in dread of the officers of the law. Sir, they hold a doctrine in the old country, and I am sorry to say that it was invented in the land of "Magna Charta," the doctrine "once a subject, ever a subject." This country went to war about fifty years ago in opposition to this doctrine without succeeding in abolishing it. But since that time the United States have become a power on earth, and there is no better time than the present to affirm a doctrine in opposition to this old remnant of former ages.

Sir, I think our Government should protect every citizen who goes abroad on legitimate business, and who has committed no crime which comes under the extradition treaty with foreign powers. If he again mingles with the internal affairs of the country to which he goes, why then he forfeits his claim to protection, but as long as he remains strictly within the bounds of his legitimate pursuits and eschews all mingling with political matters, he should be protected by our Government.

Sir, I am proud of my adopted country, and in patriotism and devotion to her welfare, I hope I am not behind my friends who had the good luck to be to the manor born. Her reputation abroad is with me a matter of the greatest importance. It may be true, as the immortal Irish poet said, "that freedom now so seldom wakes," but the throb she gave when Captain Ingraham rescued Martin Kosta from the clutches of his Austrian executioners, is not yet forgotten among the oppressed nations of the old country. It was one of the proudest moments of my life when I heard the joyful acclamations with which the flag of this country then was greeted wherever there was a manly heart beating for liberty. Sir, the despots of the old country know with what unspeakable delight their subjects look toward the setting sun, where far in the distance they discover a ray of hope and final delivery. In all their carousings and revelries, at their banquet table there rises, like Banquo's ghost, the goddess of liberty before their eyes, clad in the colors of liberty's banner—the banner of the United States. That this country, the cynosure of all oppressed, be untrue to that manifest destiny, which is marked out for her! Sir, I indignantly repel the idea! I hope the resolution will be adopted.

Mr. GREEN. I am in favor of the resolution introduced by the gentleman from Cook (Butz.) I think it embodies the principle which is the true touchstone of American national greatness. The time should come, and I think it is not far distant, when any citizen of this republic (whether he be so by birth or by adoption,) shall visit any other country, he shall find in the passport given him by the American Government a sure protection. Until the civilized world shall recognize the fact that we extend over our adopted citizens the same shield that we do over those who are native born, America will not have reached her high destiny. This great union of States is made up of an aggregate population collected together from the different nations of the earth, and the fact that a citizen himself is not a native, but has become a citizen by adoption, no less entitles him to the protection of our institution and arms than if he was one descended from a father or grandfather who himself had been one of foreign birth. The detail just given to us by the gentleman from Cook (Butz) of his own personal experience, is sufficient to arouse in the bosom of every American citizen, feelings of irrepressible indignation. Is it true that an American citizen, be he such by birth or by adoption, cannot visit any portion of this earth protected by our flag? If it is, then has our Government or representatives but illy represented the feelings of the people. I say to the gentleman that the voice of the great American people is with him, and that if a foreign Government should have attempted to inflict upon him punishment while he was travelling with an American passport, the voice of American public opinion would have driven the Government into such measures as would have forced the vindication of our national honor. I am gratified that a resolution of this kind has been introduced, and I shall be still more gratified if our Representatives and Senators shall pay some attention to it. I would be glad if our Government would take steps, by proclamation or otherwise, to make known to the civilized world the fact, that no distinction of birth-place is found in America. I hope the day is not far distant when this will be the doctrine of every political party in these United States. We never can be the great nation which we expect to be by the union of all the good qualities of the different nations of the earth, unless we do extend the same protection to the adopted citizen which we give to him that is native born. I hope the House will adopt this resolution without a single dissenting voice, so that the very unanimity of the vote may carry strength with it, and that it may be as an example to our sister States, that it may give to them the suggestion, and that the ball may roll on until it shall unite in one great mass of public opinion in the hall of our national Congress.

Resolution adopted *nem. con.*

EXCITING NEWS FROM PIKE COUNTY.

Four Men Probably Lynched.

[From the Springfield Journal 24th.]

On last Tuesday night, Pittsfield, Pike county, was the scene of a terrible excitement. A notorious villain, named William L. Chrysop, in company with nine other men from Calhoun county, went to the residence of his father-in-law, Benj. Barney, Esq., of Pike county, for the purpose of forcibly carrying off his wife and his child, a boy of about fourteen years of age. They rushed into the house to accomplish their purpose, when Mr. Barney, who was seated at a table reading, sprang for his gun, with the intention of defending himself against the intruders. He was prevented from reaching it, and Wm. Chrysop presented a pistol at Mr. Barney's breast, expressing his determination to shoot him if he did not tell him where the boy was. In the confusion which ensued the boy made his escape, and gave the alarm. In a very short time a large crowd of citizens were on the ground and arrested Wm. Chrysop, James Chrysop, John Bale and John Knight, and placed them in jail.

The next night, a large number of persons, aided by others from Barry, organizing themselves into a Vigilance Committee, went to the jail, forced open the doors, and took out the two Chrysops, Bahl and Knight, whom the put in a wagon and marched out of town. What was done with the men we have yet no intelligence; but the general impression that William Chrysop and probably the rest were hung before morning. The Pike County *Free Press*, from which we get these facts, says, William Chrysop was arrested in California and sent out of the country, for his crimes committed there. He is regarded as a great rascal by the people of Pike County, being charged with swindling, robbery and other crimes. He makes his home in Calhoun County, and is surrounded by a gang of desperadoes. Some two years ago his wife left him on account of his misdeeds, and went home to her father, taking her son with her. Chrysop has since then been carrying on swindling operations, and it was only a week or two ago that he was arrested by the Deputy U. S. Marshal, for the commission of some crime, the precise nature of which we did not learn.

Mr. Barney, into whose family Chrysop married when he possessed a tolerably fair character, is one of the most highly esteemed citizens of Pike County, and in this difficulty he is justified by and has the support and sympathy of the entire community.

☞ Dr. George M. Newton, of Augusta, Georgia, after making various bequests, amounting in all to $13,000, bequeathed the remainder of his estate, valued at about $150,000, to the Augusta Orphan Asylum.

☞ Hon. J. F. Dowdell, of Ala., has written a letter to his constituents, declining a nomination for re-election to Congress.

Unsettled Claims against Foreign Governments.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 20.

The President sent into the Senate to-day, in compliance with a resolution of that body, a document showing the condition of the unsettled claims against foreign Governments, together with some of those which have been adjusted. By a hasty glance at the paper, it appears that Capt. Wm. Webster presents a bill against Great Britain for over $5,500,000, for loss and indemnity for lands purchased from a chief of New Zealand, and of which he was dispossessed by English officers. Claims are also urged by other parties against that Government for damage done to lawful commerce, by the seizure and sale of vessels, etc. Among these is one for the bark Panchita, estimated at $44,000. The only reparation made for the loss and capture of this vessel on the African coast is the condemnation of Capt. Moresby's conduct, and his interference with the American flag.

Against Russia there are two cases, one for $16,000, and the other for $335,000. The latter is preferred by J. W. Perkins, of Massachusetts, and charges a violation of the contract for arms furnished during the Crimean war.

Against France too there are unsettled claims. She has rejected several, including that of the owners of the ship of America, for loss and damage in 1839 for violating the blockade of Buenos Ayres, and for the property thereby destroyed. Robert A. Parrish tenders a bill of fifteen millions of francs, in fulfillment of a verbal agreement entered into by M. Fould and the Minister of Finance, and confirmed by the Emperor, to pay him this amount upon his demonstration of the existence of a gold field similar to that of California, and accessible to the French arms as soon as the French flag can be raised in token of sovereignty, in any part of the territory indicated. He alleges this performance, and hence seeks the payment for the same.

Against Spain there is a long account. Two claims against her involve nearly a million of dollars for alleged violation of contracts, and a formidable list is preferred for loss of vessels by capture. John S. Thrasher, of Cuban notoriety, whose case was involved in political questions, claims $350,000, while there are eighty cases for loss and damage caused by the repeal of the Cuban ordinance of 1844, admitting provisions and lumber free of duty from the United States.

Against Mexico there is a long list of unsettled and settled claims.

Portugal is held responsible for losses to shipping.

Belgium has settled her accounts for losses on property at Antwerp by bombardment. There were twenty-one such cases.

Holland and Denmark have not satified any of the claims against them.

Prussia is asked to make explanation for the arrest and ill usage of a naturalized citizen, who returned to his native country and who was held liable for military duty due before his emigration. This is one of a number of similar cases. Austria has little to answer for.

Rome comes next. N. B. Campbell complains of being turned out of Civita Vecchia in an insulting manner, and being falsely accused of forging a *visa* to his passport. The matter has been referred to our Minister.

Against Turkey. John Reeves claims for loss and damage sustained by allegation of the non-fulfillment of his contract for building vessels-of-war at Constantinople. As to the Dixon outrage at Jaffa, reparation is promised.

There is nothing against Greece. She has paid Jonas W. King for loss and damage by imprisonment and exile.

With Naples and Sardinia there are small accounts to settle.

We have a long and heavy list against China, on account of damages and losses principally to our shipping.

The Fejee Islanders have through a commission, arranged for their spoliations and theft, but it is not ascertained that the awards have been paid.

Hayti has not settled our accounts.

Guatemala now owes us nothing.

Against Nicaragua there are numerous cases, including claims for property destroyed at Greytown by the bombardment.

All our claims against Costa Rica are unadjusted.

There are two unsettled cases against San Salvador.

The state of our claims is next stated against New Granada, Venezuela, Ecuador, Chili, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Uruguay, Paraguay and Peru.

The last named has the longest list. Against Ecuador there is only one claim.

It may be some relief to know that the Sultan of Zoanna has made full reparation.

The documents specify what claims against the above named Governments have been settled and in what manner, and the state of those now pending. In numerous instances the amounts of damage claimed are not stated, therefore there can be no clearly ascertained aggregate. Many millions are involved, and some of the cases have been pending forty years.

The Douglas-Fitch Quarrel—What it was about.

WASHINGTON, January 20.

In executive session to-day an angry and exciting discussion arose between Judge Douglas and Senator Fitch, when words were used which it is thought must lead to a duel. The debate occurred on the question of confirming Potter, of Ohio, as Collector of Toledo. Mr. Pugh opposed Potter's nomination, as the man displaced was his friend. He said if the President desired an issue with him (Pugh) he was ready for it. He denounced the appointment and called on every Senator who was his (Pugh's) friend to vote against it. Douglas responded, saying he would vote with the Senator from Ohio. He then branched off on to the Illinois appointments, and said they were dishonest, corrupt and incompetent. Senator Fitch interrogated Douglas, and said it was untrue. Douglas again reiterated what he had said. Fitch again said it was untrue. Cries of order were then made. Douglas continued the debate. Fitch replied to Douglas with great bitterness, and said that Senators knew how to prize anything coming from that quarter. Cries of order were again made. Douglas then replied, and was called to order. Motions were then made that Douglas be allowed to go on in order. Jeff. Davis opposed it, and said, turning to Douglas, he had listened with indignation to the language used, and it was that of a highwayman and bravo. The debate was continued some time, when a motion was made and the Senate adjourned. It is said the lie was given and most severe personal remarks made.

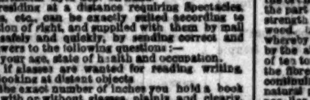
Habeas Corpus.—A Scene in Court.

A rather exciting scene was witnessed in the Marion Circuit Court yesterday. A divorce case was "opened up," as they say in the Legislature in discussing amendments to the divorce law, in which Phillip Hahn and his wife—a late Mrs. Smith, who was divorced not long since from her first husband—were parties interested. Mrs. Hahn had a son—a boy some five, six or seven years of age—whom the Court had decreed to be placed in the custody of its father, Mr. Smith. The decree was not obeyed, and yesterday a writ of habeas corpus was issued requiring Hahn and his wife to bring the child into court. In the presence of the court an officer took the child from its mother and stepfather, and delivered it to its natural father. This transfer the boy did not like, and cried piteously, saying Mr. Hahn was his father. It had been so long since the boy had seen his father, that he did not know him, and thought himself transferred to an entire stranger. The father held to his son, and in the midst of the excitement prevailing took him away. His residence is in New York.—*Ind. Journal*, 22d.

COUGHS AND COLDS.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,
BRYAN'S WAFERS.
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
HOREHOUND CANDY,
Pectoral Confection,
—ALSO—
COUGH TROCHES,
OF OUR OWN MAKE.
J. H. REED & CO.,
APOTHECARIES AND CHEMISTS,
144 & 146....Lake Street........144 & 146

Improve Your Eyesight.



37...CLARK STREET, ROOM 2, UP STAIRS...37
CHICAGO, ILL.

THE CELEBRATED RUSSIA ROCK CRYSTAL AND BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, for long or short-sighted persons, from 10 to 85 years of age, and for weak, sore or inflamed eyes, cataracts, cross eyes, &c. for sale at 37 South Clark street, Room No. 2, up stairs. Also all kinds of Optical Instruments and Artificial Eyes kept on hand. [illegible]

DR. L. R. ROSENBERG, Practical Optician and Oculist.

MEYER'S
Miraculous Vermin Destroyer,
For the Destruction of
Rats, Mice, Moles, Bugs, Mosquitoes, Roaches, Fleas, Moths, Garden Insects, Ants, &c.

THE CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS known under the above title for the last 25 years throughout Europe, [illegible]

JOSEPH MEYER, Practical Chemist, 613 Broadway, (cor. Houston-st.) New York.

General Agent for the United States and Canadas, FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, Druggist, No. 10 Astor House, and 417 Broadway, N.Y.

Chicago Barrel Manufacturing Co.,
SOUTH CLARK, NEAR NORTH-ST.
ARE PREPARED TO CONTRACT WITH Millers for a regular supply of Barrels, of a superior quality, at uniform rates. [illegible]

DR. ALLPORT'S MOUTH-WASH.—Prepared and sold wholesale and retail, by SARGENT & ILSLEY, Apothecaries, 148 Lake street.

Miscellaneous.

GREAT WESTERN
LEATHER AND HIDE STORE,
BLACKBURN BROS.,
201 and 203 South Water Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED IN BOND through the CHICAGO CUSTOM HOUSE, our first invoice for the year, of
FRENCH KIP and CALF SKINS, AND BOOT FRONTS CRIMPED,
For the Spring Trade,
DIRECT FROM THE PARIS MANUFACTURERS.
Boot Makers and Leather Dealers will find the Stock to be very superior and Prices Low. We have in Stock and coming forward large assortment of SOLE LEATHER OF THE BEST TANNAGES. OAK and HEMLOCK UPPER KIP and CALF, LININGS, LASTS and FINDINGS, Which will be sold at the *lowest market prices* by
BLACKBURN BROS.,
At their LEATHER AND HIDE STORE, 201 & 203 South Water street, (east of Wells street bridge,) Chicago.
N. B.—The highest market price paid in Cash for Hides.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!
BEST CLASS CALF AND KIP SKINS just received
DIRECT FROM FRANCE!
—BY—
JAMES KELLY & CO.,
243..........LAKE ST..........243
Chicago, Ill.
Who keep constantly on hand the largest stock of
Leather and Findings
To be found in the West. Also, a large stock of superior LEATHER and INDIA RUBBER BELTING.
All of the above will be sold very low for cash or approved paper. JAMES KELLY & CO. 243 Lake street, near the Bridge.

A PERFECTLY TRIUMPHANT REMEDY
FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM
MALARIA;
Particularly FEVER and AGUE.

Chills and Fever, and all diseases arising from that condition of the Liver, universally produced by the miasma and fogs of the West. [illegible]

MOLINE, Ill., Feb. 19, 1857.
MESSRS. S. K. MANN & CO.—*Gents*: We find your Ague Balsam superior to any remedy in our market for the permanent cure of all malarious diseases. We cheerfully recommend it as worthy that great name it has wherever sold and used. Very truly yours, RICHARDS & THOMAS.

GALION, Ohio, April 1, 1858.
To the sufferers of chills, fever and ague. I cheerfully submit the following: [illegible] I recommend it as safe, prompt and efficient.
N. R. HACKEDOM, D. M.

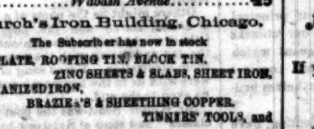
BLUFFTON, Ind., May 17, 1858.
MESSRS. S. K. MANN & CO.—*Gents*: Having sold your Ague Balsam for the past three years to scores of persons in this vicinity, and closely observing its effects, we do not hesitate in saying we believe it the best remedy ever sold in Indiana, and will effectually cure chills, fever and ague without fail. Truly yours, PHILLIGAN & KEARNS, Druggists.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Sept. 13, 1858.
DR. MANN:—Please send me one-half gross more of your Ague Balsam immediately. It is in great demand, and may be truly styled the King of Fever and Ague.
J. LYTLE, Physician and Druggist.

LEONIDAS, Michigan, June 15, 1858.
MESSRS. S. K. MANN & CO., Galion, Ohio.—*Gents*: [illegible]
G. P. WOOD.
S. K. MANN & CO., Proprietors, Galion, O.
O. J. WOOD & CO., St. Louis, Mo., Sole Wholesale Agents for all the Western States and Territories, and sold by all good druggists.

SOMETHING NEW!!!—MITCHELL'S PATENT
Metallic-Tipped Boot and Shoe.
An improvement has been applied to Boots and Shoes, by which a Great Saving in Expense is made. [illegible]
THE "METALLIC TIP" [illegible]
MESSRS. WADSWORTH & WELLS, of Chicago Have been appointed Agents for the sale of the Boots and Shoes, and are authorized to dispose of Town and County Rights.
CHASE McKINNEY & CO., 42 & 50 Water st., Boston, Mass.

1859..........SPRING TRADE..........1859



METAL WAREHOUSE,
45..........*Wabash Avenue*..........45
Burch's Iron Building, Chicago.
The Subscriber has now in stock
TIN PLATE, ROOFING TIN, BLOCK TIN, ZINC SHEETS & SLABS, SHEET IRON, GALVANIZED IRON, BRAZIER'S & SHEATHING COPPER, TINNERS' TOOLS, and
METALS GENERALLY,
All of which is offered at the Lowest Market Prices for Cash.
THOMAS S. DICKERSON.

15,000 Bundles Wire Fencing.
We are prepared to make contracts with Dealers for first quality
ANNEALED FENCE WIRE, NOS. 8 and 9,
in quantities of not less than one ton, deliverable at our Warehouse at any time previous to the 1st day of June next. [illegible]
THOS. S. DICKERSON, 45 Wabash avenue, Burch's Iron Building, Chicago.

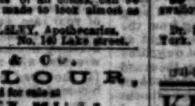
JUST RECEIVED
—AT THE—
Homoeopathic Pharmacy,
168..........CLARK STREET..........168
A fresh supply of
HOMOEOPATHIC CHOCOLATE
OR
ALKETHREPTA.
Also, another lot of
BELLOC'S CHARCOAL.
HALSEY & KING.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
The Illinois Central Railroad Company,
Are forwarding Freight to and from
St. Louis, Alton, Springfield and Bloomington,
WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
Time as quick and rates as low as by any other route. Deliver Freight at the Stone Freight Depot, foot of South Water street.
For information as to rates and conditions apply to R. FORSYTH, Gen'l Freight Agent, office in Passenger Depot, or to C. M. SMITH, Agt Freight Depot.

HIGGINS BROTHERS, MUSIC PUBLISHERS, 64 Lake street, still have on hand the largest stock of Musical merchandise kept by any other house in the Northwest. [illegible]

JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE
For the Holidays.
NEW GOODS.
Rich, Rare, Beautiful and Useful, now receiving at the Large and Fashionable Jewelry Store,
NO. 117 LAKE STREET.
[illegible]
JAMES H. HOES, Successor to Hoard & Avery.

For the Gold Mines.
SHARP'S AND COLT'S RIFLES, COLT'S PISTOLS, BOWIE KNIVES, [illegible]



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KEROSELINE WILL REMOVE ALL kinds of Grease Stains from all kinds of substances, [illegible]
SARGENT & ILSLEY, Apothecaries, No. 148 Lake street.

McNAIR & Co.
XXX FLOUR,
THE NOVELTY MILLS

VINEGAR!—GENUINE NEW JERSEY Cider Vinegar, for sale by the bbl. at [illegible] Wholesale Druggists, 15 Lake street.

Medicines &c

MOTHERS, AS YOU LOVE YOUR Children, be on the alert for every symptom of Worms. For worms cause the death of more than any other disease. [illegible]
DEAD SHOT
FOR
WORMS!
[illegible]
BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake st., Agents for Northwestern States.

Brown's Bronchial Troches,
OR COUGH LOZENGES.
From Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who has used the Troches five years.—I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, except to think yet better of that which I began in thinking well of.

Brown's Bronchial Troches
From Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., New York.—I consider your Lozenges an excellent article for their purposes, and recommend their use to Public Speakers.

Brown's Bronchial Troches
From Mr. C. H. Gardner, Principal of the Rutger's Female Institute, New York.—I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past winter, and found no relief until I found your Troches.

Brown's Bronchial Troches
Dr. Lane prescribes them in his practice.

Brown's Bronchial Troches
Dr. Bigelow says are simple and certain.

Brown's Bronchial Troches
Indispensable to Public Speakers.—*Zion's Herald.*

Brown's Bronchial Troches
An excellent article.—*National Era, Washington.*

Brown's Bronchial Troches
A most admirable remedy.—*Boston Journal.*

Brown's Bronchial Troches
A sure remedy for Throat Affections.—*Transcript.*

Brown's Bronchial Troches
Efficacious and pleasant.—*Traveller.*

Brown's Bronchial Troches
Cures any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat,

Brown's Bronchial Troches
Cures Cough, Cold or Hoarseness.

Brown's Bronchial Troches
Cures Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh.

Brown's Bronchial Troches
Clears and gives strength to the voice of singers,

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Brown's Bronchial Troches
Are the greatest Remedy *science* ever produced.

Brown's Bronchial Troches
Are only 25 cts. per Box.

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PENTON & CO.,
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OPPOSITE THE TREMONT HOUSE.

DR. G. J. LEED'S
QUININE SUBSTITUTE,
Or, NERVE TONIC,
WILL CURE
FEVER AND AGUE.
ALSO, YELLOW, CHAGRES AND Panama Fevers can often be prevented by the use of this invaluable remedy. [illegible]
J. H. HAZARD, Proprietor, 192 Fulton street, New York.
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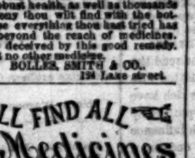
WEIGH AND CONSIDER.—AN HONEST QUAKER'S ADVICE TO CONSUMPTIVES.—



"Friends! delay not one moment in using this great and best remedy, BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. [illegible]"
Sold by BOLLES, SMITH & CO. 124 Lake street.

YOU WILL FIND ALL
Patent Medicines
AT
BOLLES SMITH & CO'S
124 LAKE STREET,
THE GREAT WESTERN
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
PATENT
MEDICINE DEPOT.

If you want a Remedy for your Cough,
—GO TO—
BOLLES SMITH & CO'S.
124 Lake Street, near the corner of Clark-st.

IF you want a Remedy to Purify the Blood, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

IF you want a Fever and Ague Remedy, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

IF you want a Hair Restorative or Hair Dressing, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

IF you want a Rheumatic Pill or Liniment, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

IF you want a Remedy for the Piles, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

IF you want a Hair Dye—Warranted, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

IF you want a Purgative or Cathartic Pill, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

IF you want a Pain Killer, or Pain Extractor, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

IF you want some Tonic Bitters or Scheidam SCHNAPPS, go to BOLLES, SMITH CO., 124 Lake street.

FOR Duponco's, Clark's and Cheeseman's FEMALE PILLS, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake street.

FOR Cough Candies, or Pulmonic Wafers, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

FOR a Powder, Paste or Wash for the Teeth, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

FOR a Liver and Dyspeptic Remedy, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

FOR Vermifuge, or Worm Lozenges, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

FOR Strengthening Plasters of all kinds, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

FOR a Remedy for all Private Diseases, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

FOR a Remedy for Diseases of the Skin, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

FOR Fancy Soaps, Brushes, and Toilet Articles, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

FOR Handkerchief Extracts and Perfumery, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

FOR Trusses, Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters. They are agents for the manufacturers and will sell at low prices. Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,
COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS,
IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE and LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.
LIVER INVIGORATOR.
[illegible]
ALL WHO USE IT ARE GIVING THEIR UNANIMOUS TESTIMONY IN ITS FAVOR.
[illegible]
BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake street, and FAHNESTOCK & DAVIS, 113 Randolph street.

KENOSHA WATER CURE.—THIS INstitution is located at Kenosha, Wis., on the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad. [illegible]

Real Estate.

FIRST CLASS PROPERTY
For Sale Cheap!
CHOICE LOTS ON MICHIGAN AVENUE, Near Monroe street, full depth to an alley. Very cheap.
EIGHTY ACRES
Divided by the South Branch, particularly adapted to Manufacturing Purposes.
TWO LOTS ON SHERMAN STREET
In School Section addition to Chicago.
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY LOTS,
In the West Division.
All the above Property will be sold very cheap for cash or on time. Call and see. Inquire of
C. F. PECK, 122 Lake street.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE OR Lease at a great bargain
A GOOD RIVER LOT,
[illegible]
A. T. SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, 46 Clark street.

Improved Farm for Sale.
A WELL IMPROVED FARM OF ONE Hundred and Twelve acres, [illegible]

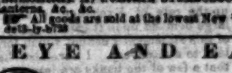
WANTED TO EXCHANGE FOR A CITY Residence, a
HOMESTEAD,
Consisting of a Two-story Milwaukee Brick House, [illegible]
Also wanted to sell or exchange for city property,
Wisconsin Farming and Pine Lands.
For Particulars address Post Office Box 1069.

U. S. GOVERNMENT LAND LOCATING AGENCY.
The Subscriber having had much practical experience in SELECTING AND LOCATING LANDS, in the various Land Districts in the Western States, [illegible]
FOR LAND WARRANTS OR CASH.
Choice Selections may now be made in
IOWA, WISCONSIN AND MISSOURI.
Persons having Warrants can have them Located in their Own Name,
And 40 per Cent. Profit Guaranteed, Payable in One Year.
Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois Lands for sale low for Cash.
Money invested in Kansas and Nebraska.
S. SALISBURY, Land Locating Agent, 46 Clark street, Chicago.

Opticians.

CHICAGO CHARITABLE
EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.
Dispensary of the Infirmary
Open Every Morning from 11 1-2 to 12 1-2 o'clk
FOR GRATUITOUS TREATMENT
Of the poor afflicted with diseases of the Eye and Ear.
No. 60 North Clark Street, Cor. Michigan.
[illegible]

LOUIS MAUSS,



Practical Optician,
(Late with Benj. Pike & Sons, N.Y.)
79..........SOUTH CLARK STREET..........79
Opposite the Court House.
Largest and choicest assortment of Optical and Mathematical Goods in the Northwest. [illegible]

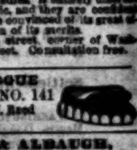
EYE AND EAR.
DR. UNDERWOOD,
FORMERLY OF THE EYE AND EAR Infirmary of Louisville, Ky., [illegible]

Professional.

W. H. KENNICOTT, DENTIST, 131 Lake Street.

DR. BURNHAM, HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN. OFFICE 78 DEARBORN STREET. RESidence, corner of West Madison and Peoria street.

CONSUMPTION & CHRONIC DISEASES.
DRS. READING & MEAD may be consulted daily from 9 A. M. for all diseases of LUNGS, HEART and LIVER, FEMALE DERANGEMENTS, and all CHRONIC DISEASES. [illegible]



E. A. BOGUE
DENTIST.—OFFICE NO. 141 Lake street, (opp. J. H. Reed & Co's.)

DRS. FULLER & ALBAUGH,
DENTISTS.—OFFICE, NO. 46 West Randolph st., Chicago. [illegible]

DR. J. BEAUDINE, Dentist,
LATE ASSOCIATE OF DR. A. WOODRUFF BROWN, of No. 3 Great Jones street, New York.
Office 100 Lake Street,
Over Tripp & Hale's Patent Office Depot.

DRS. WARNER & KETCHUM, DENTAL SURGEONS. Office northeast corner of Lake and Dearborn streets. Up stairs in room No. 1.

W. W. ALLPORT.
DENTIST.—OFFICE AND Residence, No. 29 Washington street.

DOCTOR N. F. COOKE,
HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.—OFFICE and Residence removed to 262 Michigan street, two doors from Rush street.

DENTISTS.—DRS. QUINLAN & CUSHING,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
OFFICE—NO. 28 CLARK STREET, Opposite the Court House.

Educational.

Bryant & Stratton's
Chain of National
Mercantile Colleges.
Located at Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland and Detroit. [illegible]
BRYANT, BELL & STRATTON.

GRAND
NON-CONSOLIDATION.
"Sloan's Commercial College,"
(LATE BELL AND SLOAN'S)
Is not Consolidated, nor in any way changed.
I HAVE OWNED THE SAME COLLEGE for several years, which all the citizens of Chicago and the country wherever the college is known are well aware of.
I HAVE THE SAME BUILDING,
THE SAME COMMERCIAL COURSE,
THE SAME PROFESSORS.
[illegible]
T. J. SLOAN, President and Proprietor.

SALISBURY MANSION SCHOOL, LINCOLN SQUARE, WORCESTER, MASS.
A First-Class Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. [illegible]

BOY'S HIGH SCHOOL.—THE NEXT Term will commence on Monday, November [illegible] A. J. SAWYER, A. M. [illegible]

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
[illegible] Wabash avenue, Chicago.
BAGS AND SACKS of every description [illegible]
SIMEON FARWELL.

COFFEE.—500 BAGS RIO COFFEE just received and offered to the Trade [illegible]

Special Notic[es]

Those who are curious to [illegible]

Leather and Find[ings]
HAYDEN, KAY &
238 Randolph Street,
Saddlery Hard[ware]
BENT STOCK
COACH TRIMM[INGS]
Springs,
Axles,
Webbings, Horse Colla[rs]
TURNER & SIDWAY,
Manufacturers & Wholesale D[ealers]
Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Gig
BRIDLE FRONT[S]

Architects.
E. BURLING
ARCHITECT—NOS. 44 & 45 [illegible]
C. L. WHEELOCK,
ARCHITECT AND SUPERINT[ENDENT]
Office No. 77 Dearborn [illegible]
WILLIAM W. BOYI[NGTON]
ARCHITECT AND SUPERINT[ENDENT]

Copartnerships,
DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTN[ERSHIP]
DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTN[ERSHIP]
DISSOLUTION—THE CO-PA[RTNERSHIP]
DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTN[ERSHIP]

Wood & Coal
Coal! Coal!!
1000 TONS ORMSBY COAL
300 tons Prepared Anthracite (Broad [illegible])
300 tons Lump Shamokin.
Cheap Coal.
WE ARE RETAILING COAL A[T] [illegible]
COAL.
N. SELSON HAYD[EN]
NUT, STOVE, EGG, LARGE EGG [illegible]
COAL AND WOOD.
ISAAC COALE, AT THE OLD [illegible]
DEALERS AND CONSU[MERS]
IMPROVED FULL IRON FRAME [illegible]
OIL OF COGNAC,
OIL OF COGNAC,
OIL OF COGNAC,
1,000 OUNCES O[F]
Green, White and Y[ellow]
OIL COGNAC,
SUNDRIES—58 BASKETS CH[AMPAGNE]
CHRISTMAS—250 BOXES FANCY [illegible]
10 TONS SICILY SUMAC, FOR [illegible] by SAWYER, PAINE & CO.

Real Estate.

FIRST CLASS PROPERTY For Sale Cheap!

CHOICE LOTS ON MICHIGAN AVENUE, Near Monroe street, full depth to an alley. Very cheap.

EIGHTY ACRES Divided by the South Branch, particularly adapted to Manufacturing Purposes.

TWO LOTS ON SHERMAN STREET In School Section addition to Chicago.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY LOTS, In the West Division.

All the above Property will be sold very cheap for cash or on time. Call and see. Inquire of C. F. PECK, 121 Lake street. ja1 b931 1m

A RARE CHANCE. — FOR SALE OR Lease at a great bargain A GOOD RIVER LOT, 150 feet on the river by 225 feet deep, for Lumber street. The lot is well docked, and well situated for a Lumber Yard. Apply to A. T. SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, 46 Clark street. de22 b769 1m

Improved Farm for Sale.

A WELL IMPROVED FARM OF ONE Hundred and Twelve acres, with an abundance of wood and living water, can be bought at a very low price. This farm is within a mile and a half of the Galena Rail Road, and the same distance from Batavia on the Burlington Road, about thirty-five miles from Chicago. Inquire of C. F. PECK, 121 Lake street. ja1 b930 1m

WANTED TO EXCHANGE FOR A CITY Residence, a HOMESTEAD, Consisting of a Two-story Milwaukee Brick House, out buildings, Yard and Garden, all in complete order, located in one of those beautiful and healthy Lake Towns in Wisconsin, only 90 miles from this city on the line of the Lake Shore Railroad.

Also wanted to sell or exchange for city property, Wisconsin Farming and Pine Lands. For Particulars address Post Office Box 1960. ja21-b256-1y

U. S. GOVERNMENT LAND LOCATING AGENCY.

The Subscriber having had much practical experience in SELECTING AND LOCATING LANDS, in the various Land Districts in the Western States has unusual facilities for making valuable selections FOR LAND WARRANTS OR CASH. Choice Selections may now be made in IOWA, WISCONSIN AND MISSOURI. Persons having Warrants can have them Located in their Own Name, And 40 per Cent. Profit Guaranteed, Payable in One Year.

Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois Lands for sale low for Cash. Money invested in Kansas and Nebraska. S. SALISBURY, Land Locating Agent, 40 Clark street, Chicago. au15 a80 1y

Opticians.

CHICAGO CHARITABLE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY. Dispensary of the Infirmary Open Every Morning from 11 1-2 to 12 1-2 o'clk FOR GRATUITOUS TREATMENT

Of the poor afflicted with diseases of the Eye and Ear. No. 60 North Clark Street, Cor. Michigan.

TRUSTEES:—W L Newberry, President; C V Dyer and L Haven, V. Presidents; S Stone, Secretary & Treasurer; J H Kinzie, Rev N L Rice, D D, Rev W Barry, F Carpenter, W H Brown, E B McCagg, F Mosely, M Skinner. CONSULTING SURGEONS—Prof D Brainard, M D, Prof J W Freer, M D. ATTENDING SURGEONS—E L Holmes, M D, W H Byford. ja3 3m

LOUIS MAUSS, Practical Optician, (Late with Benj. Pike & Sons, N. Y.,) 79 ....SOUTH CLARK STREET........79 Opposite the Court House.

Largest and choicest assortment of Optical and Mathematical Goods in the Northwest. Best Crystal Glasses and Genuine BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES constantly on hand. Also, Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Kyrometers, STEREOSCOPES, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c.

All goods are sold at the lowest New York prices. de15-ly-b723

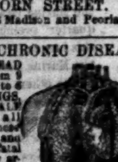
EYE AND EAR. DR. UNDERWOOD,

FORMERLY OF THE EYE AND EAR Infirmary of Louisville, Ky., and more recently Physician and Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, Columbus, Ohio, and author of a "New System of Treating Diseases of the Eye and Ear without the use of the Knife," would announce that he has permanently established an Infirmary in the city of Chicago, Illinois, at SEVENTY-THREE South Clark street, in order to afford to those afflicted with diseases of the Eye and Ear an opportunity of being treated by a system, which is entirely new, perfectly safe, and has never been known to fail in effecting permanent cures in all cases within the reach of human means. se25 6m-a563

Professional.

W. H. KENNICOTT, DENTIST. 131 Lake Street. ja15-1ly.

DR. BURNHAM, HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN. OFFICE 78 DEARBORN STREET. RESIDENCE, corner of West Madison and Peoria street. de1 b778 1m



CONSUMPTION & CHRONIC DISEASES

Drs. READING & MEAD may be consulted daily from 9 A. M. till 4 and from 6 till 8 P. M. for all diseases of LUNGS, HEART and LIVER, FEMALE DERANGEMENTS, and all CHRONIC DISEASES, the neglect of which is too often fatal. When disease progresses rapidly, and often imperceptibly, to a fatal termination unless promptly arrested, an early application is of the utmost importance to all who wish a PERMANENT and SPEEDY CURE. Their system of treatment by Medicated Inhalations, based on true constitutional remedies, is entirely different from anything before the public, and they are confident that any candid person will be convinced of its great efficacy by a careful examination of its merits.

Rooms No. 100 State street, corner of Washington.—Entrance on State street. Consultation free. de11

E. A. BOGUE, DENTIST.—OFFICE NO. 141 Lake street, (opp. J. H. Reed Co's.) dealy

DRS. FULLER & ALBAUGH, DENTISTS.—OFFICE NO. 44 West Randolph st., Chicago. Superior work promptly done at our office. Responsible guarantee for success in all cases. Call and see specimens. no24-ly-a977

DR. J. BEAUDINE, Dentist, LATE ASSOCIATE OF DR. AB. WOODRUFF BROWN, of No. 2 Great Jones street, New York. Office 100 Lake Street, Over Tripp & Hale's Patent Office Depot. no18 b478 1y

DRS. WARNER & KETCHUM, DENTAL SURGEONS. Office northeast corner of Lake and Dearborn streets. Up stairs in room No. 1. oc12b180-ly

W. W. ALLPORT, DENTIST.—OFFICE AND Residence, No. 23 Washington street. oc1 b83-1y

DOCTOR N. F. COOKE, HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.—OFFICE and Residence removed to 262 Michigan street, two doors from Rush street. my1'58-ly

DENTISTS.—DRS. QUINLAN & CUSHING, SURGEON DENTISTS. OFFICE—NO. 90 CLARK STREET. Opposite the Court House. ja24-ly-c383

Educational.

Bryant & Stratton's Chain of National Mercantile Colleges

Located at Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland and Detroit. Scholarship good throughout the entire Chain. Consolidation of "Bryant & Stratton's Mercantile College," and "Bell's Commercial College," now conducted as one Institution under the name and style of BELL, BRYANT & STRATTON. Dixby V. Bell, Joint Proprietor and Associate Principal of the Chicago College. Circulars or Catalogues of 60 pages furnished gratuitously on application to the undersigned. ja11 c90 3&w ly BRYANT, BELL & STRATTON.

GRAND NON-CONSOLIDATION.

"Sloan's Commercial College," (LATE BELL AND SLOAN'S)

Is not Consolidated, nor in any way changed.

I HAVE OWNED THE SAME COLLEGE for several years, which all the citizens of Chicago and the country wherever the College is known are well aware.

I HAVE THE SAME BUILDING, THE SAME COMMERCIAL COURSE, THE SAME PROFESSORS.

I certainly am the same man. If I was qualified, whilst Bell was a Broker in New York, I am not the less so now. Some have been deceived by malicious notices that my college is the one obliterated. I most respectfully invite the public to visit my rooms, in Portland Block, and see for themselves. There are more Students in attendance at the present time than during the same month any previous year.

Life Scholarship only $35. For Catalogues, &c., address T. J. SLOAN, President and Proprietor.

SALISBURY MANSION SCHOOL, LINCOLN SQUARE, WORCESTER, MASS. A First-Class Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. J. V. BEANE, Principal.

REFERENCES IN CHICAGO:—Wm. B. Ogden, Esq.; Rev. Wm. W. Patton; J. H. Wheeler, Esq.; Luther Haven, Esq.; Wm. H. Wells, Esq., Supt. Pub. Schools; W. B. Lounsbury, Esq.; John P. Chapin, Esq.; J. Young Scammon, Esq. ja14 3m

BOY'S HIGH SCHOOL.—THE NEXT Term will commence on Monday, November 22d, 1858. A. J. SAWYER, A. M., will continue to receive only twenty-five pupils into his school at his residence, 117 Monroe street, and he wishes none to apply for admission unless they are determined to be well for Thirty. For the advancement of those admitted no pains will be spared by the teachers.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!! FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, 41, 44 & 46 Wabash avenue, Chicago. BAGS AND SACKS of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEAT AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS. SIMEON FARWELL. ja8 a8dly-1771

COFFEE.—500 BAGS RIO COFFEE just received and offered to the Trade, at low figures. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

Special Notices.

Those who are curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Oswaldt (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 5 Tremont Block, and examine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head. de2 1y

F. S. Cleaver's Prize Medal Honey Soap, the only genuine, will be found the best Toilet Soap in use, possessing a free and creamy lather, lasting and delicate perfume, and warranted not to injure the skin. Beware of counterfeits.

F. S. Cleaver's Musk and Extra Scented Brown Windsor and Glycerine Soaps. Also, Saponaceous Tooth Powder, for the teeth and gums, to be had at all respectable Drug, Grocery and Fancy Stores in the United States. Manufactory in London. Wholesale and Retail at J. H. REED & CO., 144 and 146 Lake st., Chicago. oc25 b831 3m

Sawyer's Fluid Extract of Bark, an infallible remedy for the Fever and Ague, and the various forms of Bilious Diseases, Intermittent, Remittent, Chill Fever and Dumb Ague, having their origin in malaria of very fertile and marshy districts, prepared by Dr. S. S. Sawyer, Druggist and Chemist, and sold by Sawyer, Paine & Co., No. 18 Lake street, Chicago.

This remedy is prepared entirely from vegetable substances, and contains no mercury, arsenic, or anything that can prove injurious to the system. Its effects are those of a detergent and tonic, well adapted to restore the healthy action of the Liver and Stomach, whose functions are so generally impaired in this class of diseases.

Quinine and other tonics serve only in many cases to break the chills, but do not remove the disease of the liver and other organs implicated, on which the chill and Fever depend; hence the usefulness of the "Fluid Extract of Bark," (particularly in regions where Physicians cannot be readily consulted), which contains all the qualities suited to the indications of these maladies.

Hundreds of testimonials in regard to the efficacy of the medicine from persons of respectability, have been given to the proprietor—but he does not make use of them as he prefers to have the medicine introduce itself securely by its merits.

Notice.—The undersigned, Stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon Georgia, are by the provisions of its Charter, made personally liable for its issues. The notes of this Bank will be taken by us on deposit on the same terms as Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio. H. A. TUCKER & CO.

Leather and Findings.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO., 238 Randolph Street, Chicago. Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in Saddlery Hardware BENT STOCK, COACH TRIMMINGS, Springs, Axles, Varnishes, Webbings, Horse Collars, &c.

P. WILSON, Cincinnati. F. HAYDEN, New York. WILLIAM V. KAY, Chicago, Ill. a25-1y

W. R. TURNER. L. S. SIDWAY.

TURNER & SIDWAY, Manufacturers & Wholesale Dealers in Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Gig Saddles, BRIDLE FRONTS, Pad Housings, Driving Reins, Horse Covers and Blankets, Whips, Fly Nets, &c., &c.

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOMS: 238........RANDOLPH-ST........238 Over Hayden, Kay & Co's Saddlery Hardware Store. oc20-b45-1y

Architects.

E. BURLING. ARCHITECT—NOS. 44 & 46 LASALLE Street (over Hoffman & Gelpcke's Bank,) is prepared to furnish Plans and Specifications for all kinds of buildings. He confidently refers to many of the best buildings in Chicago—both public and private—as evidences of his ability, and that orders intrusted to him will be executed in the most satisfactory manner. ja8 b651 1y

O. L. WHEELOCK, ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT, Office No. 77 Dearborn Block, Opposite the Post Office, Chicago. no19b475

WILLIAM W. BOYINGTON, ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT. Careful and minute Specifications, and RELIABLE DETAILED ESTIMATES Made from Drawings. OFFICE—45 Dearborn street, 1st door north of Post Office. my17-ly-a73

Copartnerships, &c.

DISSOLUTION OF CO PARTNERSHIP. The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the Wholesale Liquor business, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The debts of the late firm will be paid to B. J. Smith, and all demands owing to the said firm must be settled and paid to the said B. J. Smith. Chicago, Jan. 15, 1859. JOHN SMITH, B. J. SMITH. ja21-1m*

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. Notice is hereby given that the firm of BOLLES, SMITH & CO. was dissolved on the 15th inst., by mutual consent. Lemuel Bolles, Herman K. Smith and Carlos A. Cook are hereby authorized to settle the business of the firm. LEMUEL BOLLES, HERMAN K. SMITH, WM. O. OSGOOD, CARLOS A. COOK.

The undersigned having purchased the interest of W. O. Osgood, will continue the Wholesale and Retail Patent Medicine business as heretofore, at 134 Lake street, under the same firm name of BOLLES, SMITH & Co. LEMUEL BOLLES, HERMAN K. SMITH, CARLOS A. COOK. ja20-1w-c49

DISSOLUTION—THE COPARTNERSHIP of Eckley, Morse & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm is assumed by Geo. E. Eckley, office No. 7 Pomeroy's building. GEO. E. ECKLEY, GEO. A. MORSE, G. H. LOOMIS, ALBERT MORSE. Chicago, January 20, 1859. ja21-1m c35

DISSOLUTION OF CO PARTNERSHIP. The co partnership heretofore existing between David J. Millard and William H. Kretsinger, under the firm name of David J. Millard & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent of parties, and all business of the late firm will be settled and adjusted by David J. Millard, Esq. DAVID J. MILLARD, W. H. KRETSINGER. Chicago, January 12, 1859. The business will be continued at the old stand by David J. Millard. ja15 1m*

Wood & Coal.

Coal! Coal!!

1000 TONS ORMSBY COAL.—THIS Coal is the best in the market for either family uses or steam. Also— 300 tons Prepared Anthracite (Broad Top.) 300 tons Lump Shamokin. ALFRED SMITH & CO., North Pier, opposite Ill. Central R. R. Orders may be left at W. D. BERRY'S, S. E. corner Clark & Randolph sts. MORFORD BROS., Corner of Lake and Clark streets. ja21-3m-c70

Cheap Coal.

WE ARE RETAILING COAL AT $4.50 per Ton equal to Erie or Briar Hill. Yard at the Rock Island Freight Office, formerly Morris Coal Company Yard. Orders left at the Custom House, 13 Lasalle street, will be attended to by R. LAY, or ja13 b979 1m H. F. STROTHER.

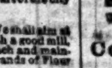
COAL. N. NELSON HAYDON, YARD AND OFFICE 186 STATE STREET, CHICAGO. (Between Adams and Monroe streets.)

NUT, STOVE, EGG, LARGE EGG, FURNACE, Broken and Lump Coal, by the ton or cargo, from the following mines: Lehigh, Scranton, Lackawanna, Shamokin, Mount Carmel and Green Ridge, Erie, Briar Hill, Chippewa and other Bituminous Coals. Beech, Maple and Hickory Wood, long, sawed, split and delivered. Coal delivered by the cargo at all the principal points on the lakes. oc18 b936-3m

COAL AND WOOD. ISAAC COALE, AT THE OLD STAND Corner of Clark and Adams street, offers for sale Wood of all kinds, Sawed and Split and delivered. Also, Lackawanna, Ormsby, Blossburg, and other Pennsylvania Coals, Briar Hill, Salineville, and other Ohio Coals, Sheffield, Morris, and other Illinois Coals. Orders promptly filled and Coal carefully screened. ISAAC COALE, 214 Clark, corner Adams st.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS ARE INVITED. C. W. DENSMORE & CO. Are now prepared to sell and deliver to any part of the city FREE OF CHARGE Any of the various product of their mills. We shall aim at the stars in the quality of our goods, and with a good mill, good materials, and experience, hope to reach and maintain the highest point of excellence. Our brands of Flour in barrels and bags are Phillips' Mills, Choice Extra, No. 1 White Wheat. Phillips' Mills, Extra Superfine, No. 1 Red Winter. Phillips' Mills, Choice Family, Choice Extra Spring. Also at wholesale or retail, White Rye Flour, Corn Meal, sifted and unsifted. Graham Flour, Corn and Oats, ground. Cracked Wheat, Middlings, Bran, Shorts, Screenings, &c. C. W. DENSMORE & CO. No. 147 South Water street.

IMPROVED FULL IRON FRAME PIANO FORTES, Manufactured and for sale by W. T. REID, Practical Piano Forte Maker. All Pianos of his make will be fully warranted. Old Pianos will be taken in exchange. Tuning and Repairing promptly attended to. Apply at the Piano Forte Manufactory, No. 116 West Madison street.



OIL OF COGNAC.
OIL OF COGNAC.
OIL OF COGNAC.

1,000 OUNCES OF Green, White and Yellow OIL COGNAC, For sale by [de14-1y] FENTON & CO.

SUNDRIES—50 BASKETS CHERRIES, 50 boxes Unpared Peaches, 50 boxes Pared Peaches, 50 boxes Dried Raspberries, 50 boxes Dried Blackberries, 50 boxes French Prunes, 50 boxes Hungarian Prunes, 50 kegs Turkey Prunes. Just received and for sale by WILLIAM LITTLE & CO., 161 South Water street. de14ly

CHRISTMAS—250 BOXES FANCY TOYS, 250 Boxes Fancy Candies, 250 Boxes French Prunes, 250 boxes Bell Lozengers. For sale at 161 South Water street, by WM. LITTLE & CO.

10 TONS SICILY SUMAC, FOR SALE by SAWYER, PAINE & CO. de14-ly

Sewing Machines.

SINGER'S

Family Sewing Machines, Combining the LATEST IMPROVEMENTS —AT— REDUCED PRICES.

Also, Machines for MANUFACTURING BOOTS AND SHOES, and GARMENTS of every description, constantly on hand.

Western Office 140 Lake Street. ja20 c43 3m A. W. HARRIS, Agent.

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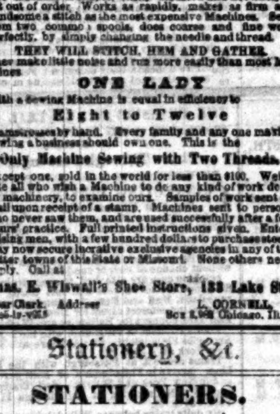

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The Stranger on the Sill.

BY T. B. READ.

Between broad fields of wheat and corn,
Is the lovely home where I was born;
The peach tree leans against the wall,
And the woodbine wanders over all;
There is the shaded doorway sill—
But a stranger's foot has crossed the sill.

There is the barn, and, as of yore,
I can smell the hay from the open door,
And see the busy swallows throng,
And hear the pewee's mournful song;
But the stranger comes—oh! painful proof—
His sheaves are piled to the heated roof.

There is the orchard—the very trees
That knew my childhood—so well to please—
Where I watched the shadowy moments run,
Till my life imbibed more of shade and sun;
The swing from the bough still sweeps the air,
But the stranger's children are swinging there.

It bubbles, the shady spring below,
With its bulrush brook, where the hazels grow;
'Twas there I found the calamus root,
And watched the minnows poise and shoot,
And heard the robbin lave his wing—
But the stranger's bucket is at the spring.

O, ye who daily cross the sill,
Step lightly, for I love it still;
And when you crowd the old barn eaves,
Then think what countless harvest sheaves
Have passed within that scented door,
To gladden eyes that are no more.

Henry Ward Beecher on "Sensation Preaching."

MISREPRESENTATION.—The New York Express, of January 10th, has the following editorial:

"SENSATION PREACHING.—Few things have of late done more to depreciate the influence of Christian ministers, and, indeed, of Christianity itself, than the fashion so much in vogue of sensation preaching. It has been set by Mr. Beecher and others of his stamp—men of talent, men of energy, and determined to make a mark, to accomplish an object by some means or other. What can be said of the remarks of Mr. Beecher, on Sunday last, that, 'the Apostles were taken from the lowest dregs of society; that they were men without character, intelligence, honesty, education, or worth; that, comparing these men with the great majority of people to their age, the comparison sunk the Apostles greatly below their fellows. Some were liars, some drunkards, some betrayers, none seemingly worthy; they never hesitated to indulge in the most shameful deception to lead him (Christ) astray as to their real motive?'

"This language is taken verbatim from a report of the sermon, and, we are told, was continued for some time in a similar strain. Not only is it inaccurate and incorrect in statement—for the Apostles were not liars and drunkards, nor devoid of character and intelligence—but such a tone injures the effect of a sermon. It may prove 'taking' with a few—that is, it creates a sensation at the moment of delivery—but, with all thinking or sensible hearers, it must detract from any consideration they might otherwise allow to the discourse."

To this Mr. Beecher, in the *Independent* of last week, replies:

We scarcely need to say that that part of the statement on which the criticism is founded is not true. We do not say that the Apostles were liars, nor drunkards, nor that they "never hesitated to indulge in the most shameful deception to lead him (Christ) astray as to their real motives."

On the contrary we were showing that the disciples represented universal man, being selected neither from the best nor from the worst men; that they had just those failings and sins which lead common men to doubt whether God will love them; and that Christ's love to men of such manifest weakness as they possessed was the greatest blessing to the world. It taught the nature of Divine Love, which is the world's salvation.

The *Express* says, "this language was taken verbatim from a report of the sermon." No doubt it was taken from a report of the sermon. It certainly was not taken from the sermon itself. It is not only a mistake, but a clear misrepresentation. The Express employs this entire misrepresentation as the basis of an article "sensation preaching," and which is pointed full at our pulpit.

Well, we confess the belief that preaching was originally ordained to produce decided sensations, and that, as long as men are bad and need to be made better, no preaching will ever do any good that produces no sensation. It may be that the good folks of the Express do not need any more stirring up. But they ought not to make their Christian attainments a bar to such preaching as is still needed in Brooklyn, where men are sinners yet, and need preaching that produces decided sensations.

That preachers sometimes employ poor materials in producing sensations may be true. But the fault is not in the aiming at sensation, but in the putting of wrong shot, or no shot at all, in the gun. Pulpits are sometimes built now-a-days, like Chinese forts, with wooden guns. But a pulpit with wooden guns in it will soon have pews with blockheads, or no heads at all.

It gives us profound satisfaction to reckon the Express among the number of peaceful saints whose attainments in piety put them beyond the need of sensation preaching. Happy men! In your serene altitude come no storms, no doubts, no struggles! Yet rest! But oh! watch against translation, test the world suddenly lose you, and we be left to our yet darker lot!

Miscellaneous Items.

A French physician has discovered that hooping cough is the result of suppressed cutaneous eruptions, and yields invariably to the production of an external rash.

At the sale of an estate in Mississippi the other day, the property, "niggers" and all, was knocked down to a free negro for $260,000, and his neighbors were perfectly satisfied.

A Galveston paper says that camels there carry 1,400 and 1,600 pounds with ease. They are very tractable; one of them, belonging to a lady, always kisses her whenever she comes near enough.

An exchange, speaking of the treatment a police officer received from a drunken woman whom he was endeavoring to take to jail, says she kicked and cuffed him around, as if he had been her husband!

Green turtle soup is manufactured at Key West, Florida, and put in air tight cans for exportation. One firm manufactured 200,000 pounds of the article the last year, employing ten vessels and sixty men. It is sent to England and Cuba chiefly.

Mr. Ballogh, a Hungarian, asserts that he has managed to square the circle, and he has just sent copies of his work on the subject, which contains numerous diagrams, to the Academies of Sciences in Vienna and Paris, and to the heads of the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford.

Recent letters from Rome announce the commencement of proceedings in the trial of the priest Bogliasco, for the murder of a boy under circumstances of peculiar atrocity. To force the child to reveal a secret with which he thought him acquainted, the priest tied him to a tree and pricked him with a knife or lancet, until at last getting, it is supposed, excited and intoxicated by the sight of blood, he wounded him so severely that the boy afterwards died.

A Scottish writer complains that none of his country ever attained the British accent. He says that he once prided himself on his success, but was undeceived before he had been in London a day. A man was lying on his back overpowered by liquor. "Come, my good fellow," said the Scotchman, "I will help you up." "Bless you," he exclaimed, "you're a good 'un. *I always liked the Scotch.*" This detection by a drunken man lying on his back, took the conceit out of our friend.

AMUSING INSTANCE OF BREVITY.—At the Printer's Festival in New York, on Monday evening, Mr. W. H. Fry, of the Tribune, said: "Terms of compliment and affection are necessarily left out of telegraphic dispatches, and it is wonderful how much can be said in a few words. A friend of mine went last week to St. Louis, and familiarly telegraphed to his wife in this city, 'What have you for breakfast, and how is the baby?' She telegraphed back, 'Buckwheat cakes, and the measles.'"

ANAGRAMS.—Our youthful readers will find amusement in writing out these anagrams and cutting the letters apart; and then by transposing them, the sentence with each will be formed. Charles James Stuart—Claims Arthur's seat. Christianity—Is in charity. Democratical—Comical trade. Embargo—O grab me! Festival—Evil feast. Gallantries—All great sins. Lawyers—Sly ware. Misanthrope—Spare him not. Monarch—March on. Old England—Golden land. Parishioners—I hire parsons. Patience—a nice pet. Penitentiary—Nay I repent it. Presbyterian—Best in prayer. Revolution—To love ruin. Sub-treasurer—A sure burster. Wealth—The law.

A Pair of Mistaken Individuals.

A few days ago one of our Third street banking houses sent a young man in their employ to Louisville with $12,000 in bills for redemption. The messenger accomplished the object of his trip, and putting the specie into a small carpet bag, started for the Jacob Strader to return home. On his way down to the boat, it appears he had been watched by one of the keen scented officers of our sister city, who followed him to the boat. After a few minutes he stepped up to the Cincinnatian and invited him out upon the guards, with the remark that he wanted to talk with him. The young man scrutinized the officer with no little suspicion, and refused the invitation. The officer pressed the subject, and rather insisted upon a walk upon the guards. The Cincinnatian positively refused, and cautiously slipped his hand into his pocket for his revolver—a movement which was not unnoticed by the officer.

Just as the conversation began to grow rather earnest, and the officer was insisting upon "a few words in private," the Clerk of the boat recognized the bank messenger, and stepping up to the party, shook hands with him in a very familliar way.

"Do you know this man?" said the officer to the Clerk.

"I should think I did," was the reply; "as well as though we had been nursed at the same fountain."

Turning to the bank messenger, the officer attempted an apology, and gave as an excuse "I thought you might be a thief!"

"That's exactly what I took you to be from your appearance and manners," replied the young gentleman from Third street, "and supposed you wanted to steal my money!"

The officer could not appreciate the remark, but saying something about its being a mistake all round, hastily disappeared, leaving the messenger with his money, without having had a "few words in private."—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Mt. Vernon Small-Talk.

If Mr. Everett were an aspirant for the Presidency—and who will affirm that he is not?—we should recommend a committee of twelve to superintend his correspondence with the people of the Ledger. We do not doubt that an elephant can be taught to pick out the letters of the alphabet and to dance the horn pipe, or that such entertainments, properly advertised, would draw a crowd. But we should be sorry to see a fine white elephant, the prince of its race, worthy to bear the canopy of Kings, subjected to such an ignoble exhibition. Mr. Everett, prince of scholars and of orators, the ornament of the highest walks of literature, chosen by the very nobility of his fame to bear the cenotaph of Washington, should not be suffered to dance elephantine horn pipes in a common managerie.

Cannot some friend of Mr. Everett, nearer his person suggest to him that wit and humor are not his forte; that even the pleasantries of his orations and addresses are often elaborate and strained, and that three columns of small talk about the demolition of Franklin's house, and the mode of loading steering and unloading a Boston truck, and unworthy his pen, and his cause. If either Luther or Coleridge had made a book of his own table-talk, it would have been an intolerable bore. The talk which has come down to us with so rich a flavor, was not made to be printed. Mr. Everett is really too great a man to spend his latest years in manufacturing twadle for the million. He does this, too, with such an awkward air, half-patronizing, half-soliciting that the pit will roar as at the broadest farce. Has Boston no committee that will preserve the honor of her illustrious son?—*N. Y. Independent 20th.*

The President and his Niece at the Reception.

The Washington correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* describes the reception thus of the President this season:

"On Tuesday, the 11th inst. the President held the first public levee of the season. At 8 o'clock the people began to gather in. His Excellency the President was looking well and florid on this occasion; he was dressed all in black, except his white cravat and kids and went through the ordeal of a two hours hand shaking with much fortitude and good humor; he has a very polite fashion; by the way, of shaking hands this winter with his two fingers, which has been the occasion of considerable private speculation, it is probably carrying out the theory, however of taking a finger from the public every year, and thus being weaned by degrees, they will be better able to withstand the shock when he wisholds his hand altogether. Miss Lane, who stood a little distance from the president in the same room, received her friends and the public with a manner of cordiality and easy politeness, which was the natural expression of a frank and generous nature. She extends her whole hand without aping the fashionable extension and reserved elbow style. Miss Lane was dressed in pink tarleton, low neck and short sleeves; two elegant and dissimilar bracelets diamond pin, and head dressed with sprigs of myrtle, looking much better than on New Year's day, when she was dressed in fashionable carriage costume; she is not handsome, though she looks healty, stong and good natured, has a very good complexion, and, on the whole, is a fair sample of the Pennsylvania farm girls."

Anecdote of Morphy.

The Paris correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* says:

"The following story has been related to me, illustrative of the philosophy of chess, a game which enjoys the traditional admiration of Dr. Franklin as requiring the exertion of every originating faculty of the mind. In the course of one of the games between Messrs. Morphy and Anderssen, a move of the former excited much surprise among the bystanders. He had declined to take a piece, which although apparently a change of knights would have resulted, it was thought, conclusively in his favor. The game proceeded, however, without verbal comment, and was rapidly won by Mr. Morphy. No sooner did he deliver the "checkmate," than one of the most intense lookers-on, breathless with pent up emotion, exclaimed: 'For the love of heaven tell me why you did not take the knight.' 'Because,' said Mr. Morphy, all alive to the nature of his friend's concern, 'it was a deep-laid plot. In a few moves I should have lost the game by a stalemate. Mr. Anderssen saw the game was desperate, and he planned this snare for me.' So saying he replaced the pieces as they had been at the critical moment, and demonstrated the result by a series of moves which would have been inevitable had he taken the knight. 'Was I not right, Mr. Anderssen?' 'Precisely,' ejaculated the bewildered gentleman, thinking possibly that the Prince of Darkness was not without a share in the composition of the young stranger."

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CHICAGO Homoeopathic Pharmacy and Bookstore, 168 Clark Street. THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER, AT WHOLESALE and retail, a complete assortment of Medicines, Books, Cases, and all other articles required in the Homoeopathic practice by physicians and families. Native Brandy and Wine—warranted unadulterated for medicinal and communion purposes. Prescriptions dispensed with care. Orders from city or country attended to with promptness, and on reasonable prices. Price list sent on application. Terms cash. HALSEY & KING, Successors to SOWELL & HALSEY.

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THE SUBSCRIBERS BEG LEAVE TO inform the public generally, that they have opened their office at the above place for the transaction of a GENERAL PATENT AGENCY BUSINESS.

It is their aim to keep on hand, at all times, for exhibition and sale, as large a variety as possible of patented articles of the latest and most useful inventions; and they will take great pleasure in receiving visitors who may wish to examine their articles, whether with a view of purchasing or not.

The office is thrown open as the headquarters of inventors who may wish to dispose of their improvements; and the proprietors especially invite inventors and artisans to call upon them at their depot. Patents obtained on new inventions on reasonable terms, and all business pertaining to the Patent Office faithfully attended to. The undersigned will keep thoroughly posted up in all the movements of the Patent Office at Washington, and will aim to keep the community advised in regard to useful and patented articles, together with individual, County or State rights to use and sell the same. Care will be taken to receive no patented article or right for sale that is not of practical utility and merit; and it is the purpose of the firm to maintain a character worthy of the confidence of all who may wish to purchase new and useful improvements. TRIPP, HALE & CO., No. 100 Lake Street.

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78 - - Lake Street, - - 78

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1858 - - - - Fall and Winter. - - - - 1858.

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[Testimonial letters illegible] A. C. RAYMOND. FINLEY JOHNSON. J. K. BRAGG.

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White Lead Works. L. LYON & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINT. Office and Factory corner of Halsted and Fulton streets, West Side. mh31-ly

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods........Wholesale. PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG. JOBBERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS AT LOW PRICES. mh31-ly No. 30 Lake street.

Clothing........Wholesale. HUNTINGTON, WADSWORTH & PARKS, Manufacturers and Dealers in MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING, 31 and 33 Lake street, Chicago. 123 Hanover street, Boston, Mass.

Agricultural Implements, &c. F. M. CHAPMAN & CO. Agricultural Warehouse. No. 8 Kinzie street........North Side. Wholesale Dealers in AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MACHINES, &c. Agents for Manny's Reaper and Mower. mh31-ly

Paper Warehouse........Wholesale. BRADNER SMITH & CO. Manufacturers and Wholesale PAPER DEALERS. All sizes of print and book constantly on hand. Cash paid for Rags. Office and Paper Warehouse No. 8 Pomeroy's Buildings, between Lake and Water sts. mh31-ly

Boots and Shoes........Wholesale. MILLER & BROWN, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS, No. 36 South Water-st., cor. Wabash, Chicago. A. H. MILLER. mh31-ly CHAS. BROWN.

WADSWORTH & WELLS, Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, 48 & 50 LAKE-ST. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. T. W. WADSWORTH. mh31-ly GEO. N. WELLS.

RAWSON BARTLETT & CO., Manufacturers and Jobbers in BOOTS AND SHOES, 211 & 213 SOUTH WATER-ST., CHICAGO. Manufactory at West Boylston, Massachusetts. mh31y

Crockery, Glass & China Ware........Wholesale. CRAWFORD SHARP & CO., Importers and Dealers in CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA, Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Castors, Britannia Ware, No. 222 Lake street.

Cloth House........Wholesale. 1858.........SPRING TRADE.........1858 FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 31 & 33 South Water Street, Are now receiving their usual large stock of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, DOESKINS, TWEEDS, VESTINGS; SATINETS, KENTUCKY JEANS, COTTONADES, Coatings, Linens and Linen Drills, TAILOR'S TRIMMINGS, ETC. ETC. To which they invite the attention of the Trade. Agents for Scott's Report of Fashions.

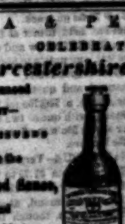
Hats, Caps and Straw Goods........Wholesale. BENEDICT, MALLORY & FARNAM, WHOLESALE JOBBERS IN Hats, Caps and Straw Goods, NO. 45 AND 47 LAKE STREET. mh31

Planing Mills, Sash, Doors, &c. BOGGS & GOLDIE'S SASH FACTORY. All kinds of sash, doors and blinds, window and door frames, mouldings, flooring and siding, constantly on hand or made to order. [illegible] Van Buren. Factory west end of Van Buren.

Carriage Repository. G. W. & J. ROHANON, No. 74 North Market street, Wagon and Carriage Manufacturers. [illegible]

SHELTON & TUTTLE, Manufacturers and Dealers in Carriages, Wagons, Sleighs, [illegible]

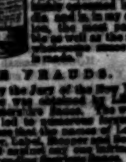
LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED Worcestershire Sauce, Pronounced BY CONNOISSEURS to be the Only Good Sauce, and Applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.



Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras To His Brother at Worcester, May, 1851. "Tell Lea & Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS. The only Medal awarded by the Jury of the New York Exhibition for Foreign Sauces, was obtained by LEA & PERRINS for their WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. [illegible] JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, 405 Broadway, New York.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE Warehouse. The Best Safe in the World. PRATT & WORCESTER, AGENTS, 50 Lake street.



LILLIE'S IMPROVED SAFES, AND LOCKS. Sold by E. J. WOOLEY, at Fairbank's Scale Depot No. 25 Lake street, Chi.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT SCALES. SOLD BY FAIRBANKS & GREENLEAF, 25 Lake street, Chicago.

100 [illegible]

COMMERCIAL

Commercial and Money Matters.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1859.

MONEY, EXCHANGE, &c.—The money market exhibits no change whatever from yesterday's quotations. The Marine Bank still sells exchange to customers at 1¼c premium, while nearly, if not quite all the other bankers maintain it steadily at 1¼. The amount of first-class paper offered for discount is very limited. Small lots are received from the country bankers, all of which, if the parties are perfectly reliable, is freely discounted. Rates, as usual, 10 per cent. Eastern thirty-day bills, par to half per cent discount.

Gold a drug at 1@1¼. Street rates 1@2 per cent. per month, with very little paper offering.

The Milwaukee *Free Democrat* of Friday last has a very important article on the practical working of the banking law of Wisconsin. It says:

We wish to call the attention of the Legislature and people of this State, to the practical workings of our Banking Law. And for the purpose of this article, we submit, as the basis of our remarks, the following table, showing the amount of specie in the hands of the Bank Controller on the morning of the third day of January, A. D., 1859, received from the following banks, as State security for the redemption of the circulating notes of said banks, as per official report:

Bank of Beloit	[illegible]
Bank of Montello	[illegible]
Bank of Portage	[illegible]
Bank of Prairie du Chien	[illegible]
Bank of Racine	[illegible]
Brown County Bank	[illegible]
Exchange Bank of Darling & Co.	[illegible]
Fox River Bank	[illegible]
Jefferson County Bank	[illegible]
Lumberman's Bank	[illegible]
Marquette Bank	[illegible]
Oconto County Bank	[illegible]
Rock County Bank	[illegible]
Second Ward Bank	[illegible]
Sauk County Bank	[illegible]
St. Croix River Bank	[illegible]
Waupun Bank	[illegible]
Wisconsin Valley Bank	[illegible]
	$219,841.25

From this table, it will be seen that on the morning of the third day of this month, the Bank Controller had in his hands two hundred and nineteen thousand eight hundred and forty-one dollars and twenty-five cents ($219,841.25) in specie, for which the above named banks have withdrawn their securities. The whole amount of specie in the banks of Milwaukee, Racine and Madison, on the third day of January inst., according to the same report, was but $192,914.66. The amount in the banks of each place was as follows: Milwaukee $93,020.51, Racine $50,432.89, Madison $49,461.26. The Bank Controller, therefore, has to-day in his possession one hundred and ten thousand dollars in specie *more* than all the banks of Milwaukee, Racine and Madison combined had, on the third day of this month; and, at least, sixteen thousand dollars *more than double* the amount of specie in the banks of Milwaukee and Madison. *Remember*, that this specie is deposited in lieu of an equivalent amount of securities withdrawn. The *notes* are not withdrawn, but are still in circulation, though the securities are gone. And in this manner every dollar of security held by all the banks in the State, may be withdrawn by them, and all their notes be kept in circulation, and there is no check nor security for them, under the controller's construction of the law, but his own certificate and bail bonds to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars! And how ample security those are for four million six hundred and ninety-five thousand one hundred and seventy dollars ($4,695,170) of circulating notes, the history of defaulting public officers will teach.

We do not question, nor have we heard any one question, the integrity of the present Bank Controller. It is not a question of personal integrity, but of general policy. The present Controller may not abuse the trust reposed in him, nor exercise *feloniously* the power he has, by his construction of the law, by collusion with bank officers, or on his own motion, to cheat the people of the State out of millions of dollars. But who may succeed him and abuse the functions he exercises for such a purpose, none can foretell.

He gives no security for this deposit of hundreds of thousands of dollars of specie. He gives bonds for but *one hundred thousand dollars in all*, and this is for the discharge of other responsibilities than being the custodian of the specie and securities of the banks. It is a question of the policy of entrusting such unlimited power to one man, without checks or safeguards, no matter how upright he may be.

This is a question, too, in which all sound banks, doing a business on a *bona fide* cash capital have a deep interest, as well as the people. For whatever impairs the stability of the currency of the State, or weakens its safeguards, affects them. Suppose the Comptroller were a corrupt man—and there *have* been, and there may *again* be corrupt public officers in Wisconsin—and some of the officers of the wild cat banks owned by persons residing out of the State, were disposed to unite with him in plundering the people, how easily they could do it.

And the Controller may do this *without* accomplices. He is, for all such purposes, autocrat and sovereign, and may walk off any day with specie and securities to the amount of a million of dollars, leaving his bail bonds only for one hundred thousand dollars, to make good the deficiency. Nay, he may draw the four million six hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars now in the Treasurer's custody, *to-morrow*, and walk off with them, unless the Treasurer should take the responsibilities, Jackson-like, of disobeying the law, to protect the interests of the State.

Should such a state of things exist? Should it be in the power of *one* man, without check, thus to bankrupt the people of the State? Let the Legislature declare that when specie is deposited for the withdrawal of bank securities, it shall be delivered to the Treasurer *before* he shall be required to surrender such securities; and the notes returned for cancellation shall be cancelled in *his* presence, and be certified to before he be required to give up the securities they represent and then it will not be in the power of the Bank Comptroller to *Schuylerise* the people, and the people will know that the securities for every dollar of bank circulation are in the State Treasury, in the custody of the *officer whom they have chosen for the safe keeping of the public funds*.

P. S.—Since being informed by the Controller, that he had about a hundred thousand dollars more specie than is named in his report, we have inquired to ascertain the amount of securities withdrawn since that date, upon the order of the Controller, on his certificate that specie has been deposited with him in lieu thereof, and we learn that the amount is nearly four hundred thousand dollars ($400,000) of State stocks, at their par value, and that over fifty thousand dollars of the circulating notes of the said banks have been destroyed. So that, after deducting the amount of notes destroyed and the discount on the State stocks, there must still be about three hundred thousand dollars ($300,000) in specie, in addition to the two hundred and nineteen thousand eighty hundred and forty-one ($219,841) reported by the Comptroller, on the 3d of this month. So that he has over *half a million* of dollars in specie on his hands—an amount exceeding all the specie remaining in *all* the banks of the State, on the 3d day of January, 1859!!

Chicago Daily Wholesale Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25.

FLOUR—Advanced and holders of round lots pretty generally withdrawn from the market; considerable speculative feeling in the market. Sales of 150 bbls very choice White Winter at $6.12½; medium Spring Extra at $4.80, 100 bbls do do at 4.62½, and 50 bbls fair do at $4.65 all delivered; 144 bbls good do at $4.75 on track.

WHEAT—Good inquiry for both Winter and Spring, with limited offerings and concessions to demands of holders. [illegible]

CORN—Advanced 1@1½c and receipts limited. [illegible]

OATS—Quiet but held firmer at from 38@44c for common new crop; 48@50c for new and old crop according to quality; [illegible]

RYE—Unchanged and quotations nominal in the absence of transactions, at 70@75c for No. 1.

BARLEY—Steady with one or two lots of fair quality on the market, for which 50c was offered; a small lot of ordinary sold at 45c in store.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Very dull. [illegible]

HIGHWINES—[illegible]

HIDES—A shade firmer, with a steady business doing. [illegible]

HOGS—Dressed Hogs are in light supply and not pressing on the market; [illegible]

CATTLE—Quiet. [illegible]

GRASS SEED—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—Firmer and a shade more inquiry; [illegible]

LARD—Unchanged; nominally 11c.

TALLOW—[illegible]

POULTRY—Depressed. [illegible]

EGGS—[illegible]

BEANS—[illegible]

POTATOES—[illegible]

ONIONS—[illegible]

Movement of Breadstuffs—Jan. 24.

[illegible]

Cincinnati Market.

[illegible]

New York Market.

[By Telegraph.] New York, January 25, 1859.

[illegible]

Transportation.

1859...COLLINGWOOD LINE...1859

COMMENCING ON THE OPENING OF Navigation, the following A No. 1 new and largest class Screw Steamers, having largely increased their capacity for Passengers, will fill this line as follows:

FOUNTAIN CITY, Capt. [illegible] | HUNTER, Captain Dickson. ONTONAGON, Capt. [illegible] | EVERGREEN CITY, Capt. Hall.

[illegible]

A. T. SPENCER & Co., Agents, Foot of Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill.

NORTH SHORE EXPRESS COMPANY —AND— **Fast Freight Line,** To and From All Points East.

EXPRESS FREIGHT TRAINS.

[illegible]

WALLINGFORD & CO., 176 Broadway, New York. Chicago, Oct. 22, 1858.

For Cairo and New Orleans.

STEAMER NEW FALLS CITY.

THE SPLENDID FAST Sailing Steamer **New Falls City** Will run, during the coming Fall and Winter, between St. Louis and New Orleans as follows:

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.

1858-9.....WINTER RATES.....1858-9

Through Freight Line.

FROM DATE AND UNTIL FURTHER notice, Freight will be carried over this Line as below:

[illegible]

J. J. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Ag't, Pittsburg, Pa. Chicago, January 17, 1859.

1858.....1859.

GREAT CENTRAL SHORT LINE ROUTE —VIA— **PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO** AND **PENNSYLVANIA RAILROADS** TO ALL EASTERN CITIES.

CLARKE & COMPANY,

[illegible]

Steam Ferry from Council Bluffs to Omaha City.

NEBRASKA, NO. 1.

THIS BOAT HAS THE CAPACITY TO carry 12 Wagons and Teams at each trip, [illegible]

Nebraska Gold Mines.

[illegible]

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE STEAMSHIPS PHINEAS SPRAGUE, Capt. Matthews; KENSINGTON, Capt. Baker, and CITY OF NEW YORK, Capt. Howes, form a regular line, [illegible]

HENRY WINSOR, No. 332 South Wharves, Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION Company's New York and Galway Line. [illegible]

ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager. JAS. C. FARGO, office of American Express Co., No. 50 Dearborn Street, Chicago. New York, Nov. 12, 1858.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD

Important Notice.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, 25TH OF January, 1859, Trains for **St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and NEW ORLEANS,** *Northern Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska,* By way of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Air-Line Railroad leave New Depot, corner of West Van Buren and Canal streets, going south, as follows:

[illegible]

CONNECTIONS:

[illegible]

Joliet Accommodation.

[illegible]

A. H. MOORE, Gen'l Sup't.

MURRY NELSON

PRODUCE, COMMISSION & SHIPPING MERCHANT.

[illegible]

A. H. TAYLOR & CO., Dealers in **Dimension & Rubble Stone,** FROM JOLIET, ILLINOIS.

[illegible]

GUNNIES—NEW AND SECOND HAND, [illegible]

50 BBLS. BLEACHED ELEPHANT OIL, for sale by SAWYER, PAIGE & CO.

Insurance.

CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF HARTFORD.

Cash Capital, $250,000, all paid in.

[illegible]

C. C. WAITE, Sec'y. C. B. BOWERS, Pres't.

C. N. HOLDEN, Ag't. for Chicago.

Peoria Marine & Fire Insu'nce Co. OF PEORIA.

CAPITAL.....$500,000

Paid Up in Cash.....200,000

MARINE AND FIRE RISKS UNDERWRITTEN ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid at this Agency.

J. AUG. WRIGHT, Agent, No. 142 South Water street, Chicago.

THE PHOENIX INSURANCE CO., OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

Office, 142 South Water Street.

[illegible]

NORTH AMERICAN Fire Insurance Company. OF HARTFORD, CONN.

PAID UP CAPITAL $400 000.

Insure against Loss by Fire only.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago, corner Lasalle and South Water streets.

NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Norwich, Conn.

PAID UP CAPITAL $175 000.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, corner of South Water and Clark streets. First Floor, Loomis' Block.

INDEMNITY

PHOENIX INSURANCE CO —OF— **HARTFORD, CONN.**

AGENTS In the Principal Cities and Towns in the Union, Who will PROMPTLY ATTEND TO ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH THEIR AGENCY With PROMPTNESS AND ABILITY.

H. MAGILL, General Agent for the West, at Cincinnati.

BY STATE AUTHORITY

CHOICE 1st CLASS INSURANCE —BY THE—

ÆTNA INSURANCE CO. OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - - $1,000,000,

[Absolute and Unimpaired]

With a Surplus of $866,140 10.

[illegible]

Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

UPWARDS OF $11,000,000 of losses have been paid by the Ætna Insurance Company in the past 39 years.

Fire and Inland Navigation.

[illegible]

J. B. BENNETT, General Agent.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago.

W. B. PATCH, State Agent Peoria, Illinois.

Chicago Firemen's Insurance Co.

Office N. W. Corner of Lake and Clark-sts., UP STAIRS.

CAPITAL - - - - - - - - $200,000.

DIRECTORS:

Thomas Church, B. W. Raymond, Geo. W. Dole, E. H. Haddock, J. K. Botsford, Orrington Lunt, C. B. Farwell, W. M. Larrabee, J. T. Edwards.

THOMAS CHURCH, Prest.

C. N. HOLDEN, Sec'y. JOS. E. BROWN, Surveyor

Northwestern Insurance Comp'y, OSWEGO, NEW YORK.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1832.)

Capital 150,000—With a Large Surplus.

THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY INformed that Mr. JULIUS WHITE has been reappointed agent of this Company, [illegible]

JULIUS WHITE, Agent, 145½ South Water street.

Lumber, &c.

Lumber and Shingles.

CLOSING OUT SALE AND CHANGE OF Business.—[illegible]

HOWARD & BARTON.

J. W. SKINKLE & CO., GENERAL DEALERS IN LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, TIMBER, PICKETS, &C.

[illegible]

WATER WHEELS.

VANDEWATER'S **Recently Improved Jouval Turbine WATER WHEEL.**

Office, No. 81 South Clark Street, CHICAGO.

I OFFER THIS IMPROVED TURBINE Water Wheel to the public with the fullest confidence and assurance of its

SUPERIORITY OVER ALL OTHER WHEELS,

[illegible]

STEADY AND UNIFORM SPEED,

[illegible]

Hardware & Machinery.

R. T. Crane & Bro.,

102.........West Lake Street.........102

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN **STEAM, GAS AND WATER PIPE,** BOILER FLUES, VALVES, COCKS, STEAM WHISTLES, Oil Cups, Gauge Cocks, Steam & Water Gauges, STEAM APPARATUS For Warming Hotels, Churches, Factories, &c.

Thomas George & Co.,

201 - - - Lake Street - - - 201

Offer at Great Discount for Cash **COOKING STOVES,** Of all Sizes.

PARLOR STOVES, For Wood and Coal. and **OFFICE STOVES.** —ALSO— HOWARD'S VENTILATING CAR STOVES, MORNING STAR COOKING RANGE, AND BOYNTON'S HOT AIR FURNACES.

[illegible]

Thos. George & Co., 201 Lake Street.

THE OLD DOMINION **COFFEE AND TEA POTS!** Are sold at Manufacturer's Prices by Thomas George & Co., 201 Lake Street.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, Of almost every kind can be found at 201 Lake Street.

FIRE IRONS. A fine assortment of Brass and Steel just received by Thos. George & Co., 201 Lake Street.

Kedzie's Water Filter, The best article in the world for cleansing dirty water! Manufacturer's Depot, 201 Lake-st. Thomas George & Co.

5,000 of Plummers' and Gas Fitters' **BRASS WORK** Will be sold at 33⅓ discount from list Prices. **Thos. George & Co.**

P. W. Gates, Warner, Chalmers & Fraser.

MANUFACTURERS OF RAILROAD CARS Portable and Stationary **Steam Engines and Boilers,** [illegible]

EAGLE WORKS, CHICAGO, ILL.

PURE AIR & PERFECT VENTILATION.

[illegible]

Sawyer's Patent Heating & Ventilating Furnace,

[illegible]

RAILROAD CARS.

[illegible]

F. LESTER & CO. Chicago, Oct. 4th, 1858.

HARDWARE FOR SPRING TRADE. 1859. JEWETT & BUTLER, 18.........Lake Street.........18.

INVITE THE COUNTRY TRADE TO THE following:

[illegible]

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

McGREGOR'S CELEBRATED HEATING STOVES, [illegible] STEWART'S COOKING STOVES. [illegible]

Commission Merchants.

GEORGE R. ECKLEY (FORMERLY ECKLEY, MORSE & CO.) Produce Commission Merchants.

HAVING PURCHASED THE INTEREST of my partners [illegible]

GEO. R. ECKLEY. Chicago, January 20, 1859.

CULVER & CO., Commission Merchants, 216 South Water Street.

B. F. CULVER.....C. K. CULVER.

READ A. WILLIAMS.....W. D. HOUGHTELING

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

HIRAM WHEELER PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, Corner of Clark and South Water street. WHEELER'S BUILDING—UP STAIRS. Chicago.....Illinois

1858 - - Winter Arrangement. - - 1859.

N. W. GRAHAM & CO., Forwarding Merchants, Shipping Agents Illinois Central Railroad, and Wharf Boat, Proprietors. CAIRO.....ILLINOIS.

WE HAVE JUST PUT DOWN IRON Tracks and Slides leading directly from the old Depot to our Wharf Boat, [illegible]

JONES & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

ADVANCES MADE ON PRODUCE IN Store or for Shipment. [illegible]

R. S. KING COMMISSION MERCHANT, 7 CENTRAL WHARF, BUFFALO, N. Y.

LEES & WALLER COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 79 BEAVER STREET.....NEW YORK.

WALLER & CO., NO. 17 STATE STREET.....CHICAGO, ILL.

Cash Advances made on Produce in Store, or shipped to our House in New York.

FISH & LESTER, PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS 14 Dearborn street, Chicago, Illinois. [illegible]

F. G. SALTONSTALL & CO., COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS, COR. NER Clark and Lake streets. [illegible]

RUMSEY BRO. & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS Give their exclusive attention to the PURCHASE AND SALE Of Flour, Grain, and other Produce, [illegible]

J. J. RICHARDS, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 150 South Water street, Chicago. [illegible]

CASH ADVANCED.—I AM PREPARED to make CASH ADVANCES [illegible]

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO., Commission Merchants, NEW YORK. Underwood & Co., Chicago, Agents for the North-west.

D. HOBERT, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, [illegible]

UNDERWOOD & CO. Commission Merchants, 153 S. Water Street, CHICAGO.

WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE CASH ADVANCES on Grain [illegible] UNDERWOOD & CO.

D. KREIGH & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner of South Water and Franklin streets. CHICAGO.....ILLINOIS. D. KREIGH. E. D. TAYLOR.

Legal.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Cook County Court of Common Pleas—Chicago, January 24th, 1859. [illegible]

L. C. PAINE FREER, Receiver.

MASTER'S SALE.—STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County. Circuit Court of Cook Co.—In Chancery. Bennett B. Chambers vs. James Michie. [illegible]

L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery, Cook county. Chicago, Jan. 20th, 1859.

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS Thomas Speer and Isaac Speer, of the city of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, [illegible]

JOSEPH F. ALLYN, As assignee of said Mortgage. Dated this 19th day of January, A. D. 1859.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Cook County Circuit Court—February Special Term, A. D. 1859. Henry Milward vs. C. D. Culbertson & Co. [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS—COOK COUNTY, ss.—Cook County Court of Common Pleas—February Term, A. D. 1859. [illegible]

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Cook County Court of Common Pleas, January Term, A. D. 1859. Edwin R. T. Armstrong vs. Samuel H. Cornick, Francis G. Cross and R. Carey Clarke. [illegible]

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. COUNTY Court of Cook County. In the matter of the estate of Jacob Fredrick, deceased. [illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS James Taylor and Josephine Taylor executed [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS—COOK COUNTY, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County—January Special Term, A. D. 1859. Jerman S. Kester and Porter Skinner vs. Andrew J. Short. [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, January Special Term, A. D. 1859. William McCully, John F. McCully, and Mark W. Watson, vs. George E. Hoyt. [illegible]

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

MAMMOTH MILL WORKS.

[Chicago Branch of the old Buffalo Mill Furnishing Establishment.]

JOHN T. NOYE & CO.

Isaac R. Hymes, Resident Partner and Millwright, 28 Market street, Chicago, Illinois.

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,

[illegible]

Extra Heavy Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths.

[illegible]

200 BALES PRIME NEW YORK Hops, for sale by SAWYER, PAIGE & CO.

Legal

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Cook County Court of Common Pleas, [illegible] Term, A. D. 1859. [illegible] vs. Fayette L. Robinson—In Chancery. [illegible]

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS Thomas Casey, of Kankakee City, Kankakee County, and State of Illinois, [illegible]

MATHIAS SIMON, Mortgagee. Chicago, January 19th, 1859.

STATE OF ILLINOIS—COUNTY OF Cook—ss. Cook County Court of Common Pleas, February Term, A. D. 1859. Patrick Hughes vs. William Welch, William Welch 2d, Daniel Murphy and Jeremiah A. Kinsella. In Chancery. [illegible]

W. KIMBALL, Clerk. Gallup & Hitchcock, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, March Term, A. D. 1859. Margaret Peats administratrix of the estate of Alfred Peats deceased, vs. Robert Malcom, Alfred H. Peats, Jr., William H. Peats, Frank F. Peats, Anna E. Peats and Charles V. Dyer—In Chancery. [illegible]

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk. Cornell, Waite & Jameson, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.—STATE OF Illinois, County of Cook, ss. Cook County Court of Common Pleas, January Term, A. D. 1859. Robert S. Gray, William G. Barbour and Marcellus Polk vs. Samuel J. Walker, [illegible]

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. Wall & Rosses, Pl'ff's Att'y.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Cook County Court of Common Pleas, [illegible]

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. Garrison & Hudson, Pl'ff's Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS—COUNTY OF COOK—ss.—Cook County Court of Common Pleas, January Term, 1859. Orrin Sherman vs. George M. Coffin. [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY: SS. Circuit Court of Cook County, February Special Term, 1859. Byron Young and John O'Bryan, Conservators, etc., vs Mary Duell, Susan A. Bois, Isaac Bois, Esther Van Wagener and John Van Wagener. [illegible]

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk. Arnold, Lay & Gregory, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

ESTATE OF GRAHAM MARR DEceased. Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Graham Marr deceased, [illegible]

LUCIE MARR, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Graham Marr dec'd. Blue Island, January 11th, 1859.

MORTGAGE SALE.—NOTICE IS hereby given that default having been made in the payment of a certain Promissory Note [illegible]

GEO. M. GRAY, Mortgagee. Chicago, Dec. 23d, 1858.

The above sale is postponed until February 4th, 1859, at the same time and place. GEO. M. GRAY, Mortgagee. Chicago, January 22d, 1859.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK ss. Circuit Court of Cook County, January Special Term, 1859. John H. Kinzie vs. George C. Bates, The Illinois Central Railroad Company, and The Michigan Central Railroad Company—In Chancery. [illegible]

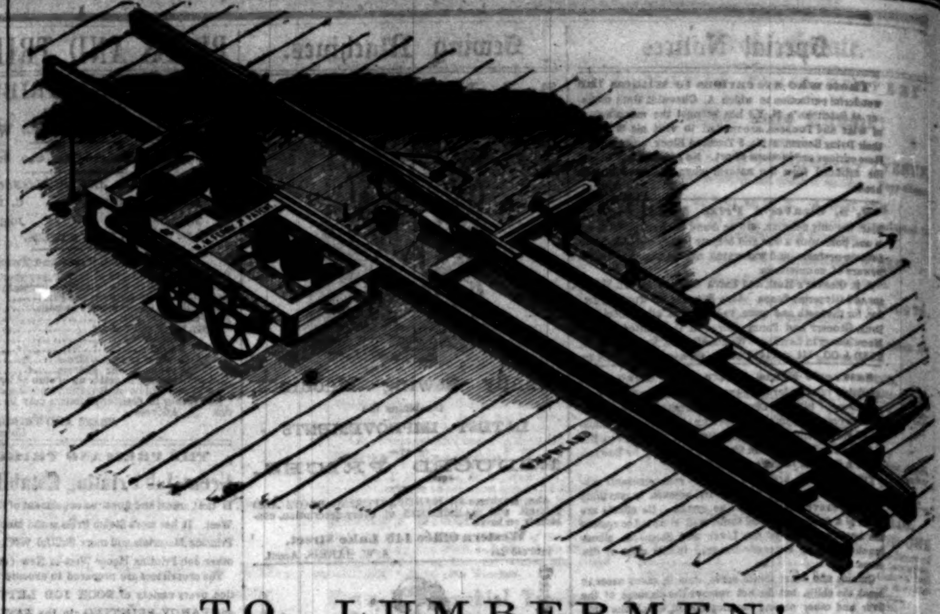
W. L. CHURCH, Clerk. Goodwin, Larned & Goodwin, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

WHEREAS THOMAS SIM AND MARY S., his wife, on the fifteenth day of April, A. D. 1854, executed their certain deed of trust [illegible]

GRANT GOODRICH, Trustee. January 18th, 1859.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—COUNTY COURT OF COOK COUNTY.—In the matter of the Estate of George Coombs, deceased. [illegible]

HENRY S. DIKE, Executor. JANE COOMBS, Executrix. Chicago, December 1st, 1858.



TO LUMBERMEN!

MONEY SAVED IN MANUFACTURE IS MONEY MADE!

All Persons Engaged in the Manufacture of Lumber in any way Will Find it to their Interest to Examine one of

WM. M. FERRY, JR.'S, PATENT AUTOMATIC CIRCULAR SAWING MILLS AT ONCE.

PATENTED July 21, 1857. PATENT RE-ISSUED April 6, 1858. ADDITIONAL IMPROVEMENT PATENTED May 4, 1858, since which time sales have been very large.

THE LOG MILLS

Will Saw all kinds of Lumber from any kind of Log up to 33 or 36 feet long; or, with Double Carriage, 50 to 60 feet; using a Saw 3½ to 6 feet in diameter according to size of Logs to be cut.

THE SIDING MILLS

Will saw beautifully all kinds of Siding, Fencing, Flooring, Scantling, &c., &c., from Cants 12 to 20 feet long.

Both these Mills are AUTOMATIC, or SELF OPERATIVE, or can easily be worked by hand without any change or alteration in their construction: are the most simple and seldom get out of repair. They are Made to Wear—warranted durable and substantial—for Year in and Year out. The Saw Frames are of Iron entire: the Carriage and all are made to endure heavy work, to insure accuracy and durability. The Patentee has been a

PRACTICAL MANUFACTURER OF LUMBER

for the past Thirteen Years, and now offers the result of his labors and experience to those who wish to avail themselves of the benefits, claiming that Lumbermen are here offered the

ONLY RELIABLE SAWING MILLS

now before the public. Also claiming and ready to prove that the LOG MILL will perform more than *Three Times* the work of a Muley Mill with the expense of One.

The SIDING MILL will perform from ½ to ⅓ more work than any Siding Mill ever known. The per cent. clean profit these Mills will make over the above estimates of work will be, as will be seen at once by a practical man, much greater from the fact that the expense of running, less hands employed, and *next to nothing for repairs*, are items in the manufacture of Lumber that eat up the profits to an alarming extent if not watched. These Mills attend to these items in person: thus augment the profit of the manufacturer.

The above Engraving represents the Siding Mill correctly. It is well to state that these mills are not dependent upon the mere statement of Mr. Ferry, the Inventor. They have been used by many, and thoroughly tested in all respects, and are recommended by all far above any Mills in the United States. We have room but for a few of the many flattering testimonials coming from high and reasonable parties.

From Manufacturers.

[illegible]

From Practical Sawyers.

[illegible]

From Lumber Inspectors.

[illegible]

From Dealers.

[illegible]

AND HUNDREDS MORE IF NECESSARY.

[illegible]

WM. M. FERRY, JR., FERRYSBURG, Grand Haven Post Office, Michigan. Or to my General Agents for the United States.

Tripp, Hale & Co., PATENT OFFICE DEPOT, No. 100 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, NOV. 28TH, 1858, Passenger Trains will leave the Wells street depot daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION R. R.—MAIN LINE. For Freeport, Galena, Dunleith, Beloit, Janesville and Prairie du Chien.

[illegible]

JOHN B. TURNER, President. P. A. HALL, Supt. H. M. POARSS, General Ticket Agent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD.

1858.........Winter Arrangement.........1859

THROUGH ROUTE TO NEW YORK Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Syracuse, Troy, Albany, Elmira, Binghamton, Springfield, Worcester, and all points in the New England States.

5:00 A. M. Mail and Accommodation, via old Michigan line.

6:45 A. M. New York Express leaves Chicago via old Michigan line.

8:00 P. M. New York and Boston Express, via old Michigan line.

[illegible]

ONE OF WOODRUFF'S PATENT SLEEPING CARS Will accompany the Night Train.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, IOWA AND NEBRASKA RAILROAD CHANGE OF TIME. OPEN TO MECHANICSVILLE.

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1, 1858, until further notice, Trains will run as follows:

[illegible]

1858.....WINTER ARRANGEMENT.....1859

For Central and Western Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. R. LINE. Composed of the Chicago & Rock Island, Peoria & Bureau Valley and Mississippi & Missouri Railroads.

THROUGH FROM CHICAGO TO IOWA CITY and Washington without change of Cars.

[illegible]

JOHN F. TRACY, Sup't.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The Capacity of this Road is now Equal to any in the Country.

Three Through Passenger Trains BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND PHILADELPHIA.

CONNECTING DIRECT IN THE UNION Depot at Pittsburgh [illegible]

Fare always as Low as by any other Route.

[illegible]

1859. Winter Arrangement. 1859. VIA MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE THE GREAT CENTRAL Depot, foot of Lake street, Chicago:

[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R. 1858.....CHANGE OF TIME.....1859

ON AND AFTER DEC. 13, 1858, TWO Through Passenger Trains will leave the Central Depot, [illegible]

Winter Arrangement.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD LAKE SHORE LINE.

Great Mail and Express Route to St. Paul.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29th, 1858, Passenger Trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

[illegible]

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.

NOW COMPLETED AND CARS RUN from Chicago to Pittsburgh without change, connecting with the great

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL ROUTE.

[illegible]

FARE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

[illegible]

1858-9 - - WINTER ARRANGEMENT - - 1858-9 VIA **ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.** Change of Time.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, NOV. 28, trains will leave the Great Central Depot [illegible]

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC R. R. CHANGE OF TIME.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 13, 1858, Trains on this road will leave Chicago as follows:

[illegible]

COTTON BAGS. Eastern Manufacturer's Agents. CHASE & CO., South Water Street. CHICAGO.

VOLUME XII.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE PUBLISHED Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

Office 43 Clark Street—Over Geo. Smith's [illegible]

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS: JOHN L. SCRIPPS, WM. BROSS, ALFRED COWLES.

The Leavitt Claim—Letter from the State Trustee.

The relation which Mr. Ray, [illegible] Trustee of the Illinois and Michigan [illegible] bears to the PRESS AND TRIBUNE, [illegible] becoming in us to do more than call [illegible] to his letter in reference to the Leavitt [illegible] which we publish at length in [illegible] paper. The conclusiveness of that [illegible] itself in regard to the question of [illegible] treats, leaves us indeed but little [illegible] comment. For one of the letters, [illegible] we would ask a careful reading; [illegible] that signed by John Wentworth, [illegible] Chicago *Democrat*, the journal through by which Mr. Ray has been so [illegible] bitterly assailed for the action [illegible] Wentworth only a little while ago [illegible] If it proves nothing else, it is [illegible] show that the *Democrat's* diatribes [illegible] sult of personal malignity in which all justice and decency is forgotten. [illegible] it will not be lost upon the public [illegible] hereafter the attacks of our cotemporary be attributed to the motive which [illegible] pointed out, and which the [illegible] plainly apparent.

Something of a Coincidence.

[illegible]

The Georgian Bay Canal.

[illegible]

Douglas and the Missouri Legislature.

[illegible]

Next National Fair.

[illegible]

Iowa State Fair.

The State Board of the Iowa Agricultural Society met last week, and decided [illegible] the next annual State Fair at [illegible] The following gentlemen were elected [illegible] of the Society for the ensuing year:

[illegible]

Finances of Springfield.

[illegible]

Mr. Billinghurst of Wisconsin.

[illegible]

Proposition to build a Railroad [illegible]

[illegible]